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PACIFIC AIR FORCES

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Logistics Staff

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL (WRM) PROGRAM GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements AFPD 25-1, *War Reserve Materiel*, 30 May 1995, DoD Directive 3110.6, *War Reserve Materiel Policy*, 25 April 1994, and AFI 25-101, *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*, 1 October 1997. It establishes the Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) War Reserve Materiel (WRM) program, defines WRM guidance, explains WRM procedures, establishes WRM management, reporting and surveillance systems, and assigns WRM program management responsibilities for WRM managed under Program Element Code 28031 (excludes medical WRM and munitions WRM). This publication does not apply to the Air National Guard or US Air Force Reserve units and members. This publication may be supplemented by lower organizational elements.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This publication supersedes PACAFI 25-101, *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*, 31 October 1995. It provides guidance and procedures for managers to attain and sustain WRM stock levels to support wartime activity approved in the USAF War and Mobilization Plan (WMP). This instruction eliminates aircraft engines as a category of WRM and external tank build-up requirements and establishes new approval requirements for peacetime use of WRM. Specific guidance governing management of Harvest Eagles has been removed from Chapter 13 and incorporated into text elsewhere in this instruction, as applicable, and requirements for additional reports have been added to **Chapter 11**. Specific guidance governing management of vehicles has been completely revised and moved to **Chapter 7**. Responsibilities for the NAFs were further defined. The chapters were rearranged to more closely reflect the arrangement of chapters in AFI 25-101. Additionally, changes to correct office symbols and office responsibilities, update references, and eliminate redundancies were made. New or revised material is indicated by a (|).

Chapter 1

WAR RESERVE MATERIEL PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 1A—General

1.1. Purpose. This chapter describes the responsibilities of PACAF WRM managers. Generally, the responsibility for managing WRM parallels the responsibility for managing similar assets and functions in peacetime. This approach ensures that materiel management for peacetime and wartime requirements is an integrated effort. WRM readiness is critical to PACAF mission success and management responsibilities will not be considered additional duties at any command level.

1.2. Responsibilities in USAF Publications. WRM management responsibilities appearing in other USAF publications are incorporated into this instruction. This has been done by assigning these responsibilities to an organizational element function within PACAF.

1.3. Responsibilities in other Chapters. The responsibilities included in this chapter are general in nature. Specific responsibilities are prescribed in other chapters.

1.4. Delegation. The authority to carry out the responsibilities prescribed by this instruction can be delegated to any function or person under the operational control of the individual designated as "responsible." Exceptions require a waiver to this instruction. The responsibility itself will not be delegated. The authority to carry out responsibilities assigned to the WRMO/WRMNCO will never be delegated. The delegation of responsibilities to carry out WRM duties in no way relieves the primary function or person from accountability for the welfare of the WRM program.

1.5. Functional and Organizational Titles. Due to organizational variations within PACAF, this instruction uses functional and organizational titles which apply to the majority of PACAF units. If a PACAF base does not have a specifically titled person or function, the organization or function coming closest to the title in question will be responsible.

1.6. Interchangeability of Titles. This instruction may refer to a given organizational entity, function, or title by a different name. In addition, when reference is made to "base," this term is synonymous with the base-level WRM program to include those at MOBs or COBs.

1.7. Relationship to Contracts or Memorandum of Understanding International (MOUI). When a service contract or Memorandum of Understanding International (MOUI) addresses a WRM management function to be performed by a contractor or host nation, the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager will ensure the WRM responsibilities prescribed by this instruction are incorporated into the applicable statement of work.

1.8. Storage Responsibilities. This instruction specifies responsibilities by unit (**Table 9.2.**), however, when a specified unit does not exist on base, or cannot provide required support, then the unit with like peacetime assets will provide maintenance and the unit with available space (within the same command) will provide storage and accountability. This should be decided by the affected organization's WRM Program Manager (WRMPM) and Chief of Supply, or equivalent.

Section 1B—Organizational Relationships

1.9. General. This instruction supplements existing lines of command and control with a functional staff line for WRM management.

1.10. Command War Reserve Materiel Officer (CWRMO). The Chief, War Support Branch, is designated as the CWRMO. The CWRMO will ensure the provisions of this instruction and other WRM-related publications are adhered to within PACAF and that WRM is managed to meet program objectives. The CWRMO provides staff guidance to HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers and to NAF/base-level War Reserve Materiel Program Managers (WRMPM), WRMOs/WRMNCOs, and other WRM managers. The CWRMO interfaces with HQ USAF, other MAJCOMs, and other HQ PACAF agencies on WRM matters. See Section C for additional information.

1.11. Command WRM Staff. Other personnel assigned to the HQ PACAF/LGX comprise the command WRM staff. They are the focal points for daily management of WRM as described in this instruction, to include interface with HQ PACAF WRM functional managers and the WRMOs/WRMNCOs, and other WRM functional managers at Numbered Air Force and base-levels throughout the command. See Section C for additional information.

1.12. HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers. These are the command commodity and maintenance functional managers who perform the WRM functions as outlined in Section C and **Table 2.1.** through **Table 2.6.** These managers interface and coordinate with each other, the CWRMO, the command WRM staff, and base-level WRM managers.

1.13. Numbered Air Forces. The NAF Logistics Plans function will assume management responsibility for WRM within their AOR and will coordinate WRM issues with NAF functional experts and CWRMO/staff and base-level managers. A WRMO and/or a WRMNCO will be designated as the primary POC for WRM issues, as required. See Section D for additional information.

1.14. Base-Level Structure. See Section E for additional information.

Section 1C—HQ PACAF Responsibilities

1.15. General. The CWRMO is the focal point for developing and maintaining a balanced PACAF WRM program which best meets USAF objectives within available resources and funds. Other HQ PACAF/LGX personnel comprise the CWRMO staff. They are the focal points for daily management of WRM as described in this instruction to include interface with the action officers designated as HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers and the WRMO, WRMNCOs, other WRM program element managers, and monitors at base-level. The specific responsibilities of the CWRMO, HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers, and other HQ PACAF staff agencies are described below.

1.16. PACAF/LGX. The CWRMO is responsible for planning, programming, organizing, implementing, controlling, evaluating, and coordinating the program. The CWRMO is assisted by the command WRM staff and HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers. The CWRMO will ensure the PACAF WRM program meets the program objectives in **Chapter 2**. This section describes the functional activities of the CWRMO.

1.16.1. Planning and Programming. The CWRMO has the responsibility to review and evaluate any planning or programming document which includes WRM and/or impacts the PACAF WRM program to ensure WRM program requirements are addressed.

1.16.1.1. The CWRMO reviews, evaluates, and coordinates on all PACAF and base-level plans which include provisions to use WRM. PACAF agencies conducting a review or writing a change or revision to such plans will coordinate these activities with PACAF/LGX.

1.16.1.1.1. Coordinate on PACAF OPlans and OPORD which require usage of WRM assets.

1.16.1.1.2. Review Base Support Plans (BSPs) and other plans for adequacy of planning to use WRM.

1.16.1.1.3. Ensure WRM requirements in support of USAF and PACAF war plans are calculated. This includes projection of out-year requirements for use in programming storage, equipment, manpower and funding support for these requirements.

1.16.1.1.4. Devise and implement capability analysis of WRM commodities relative to PACAF plans.

1.16.1.1.5. Participate in readiness initiatives regarding WRM.

1.16.1.2. The CWRMO reviews the PACAF Program Objective Memorandum (POM) input to ensure WRM-related issues have been included in the POM and are justified. If WRM-related issues have been excluded, the CWRMO will bring the matter to the attention of the appropriate HQ PACAF agency.

1.16.1.3. The CWRMO will participate in the budgeting and funding process with respect to WRM as outlined in **Chapter 10**, this instruction.

1.16.1.4. The CWRMO is the primary point of contact regarding WRM-related segments of the military construction program. The CWRMO will monitor facilities projects related to WRM. Projects for covered storage of WRM will be pursued.

1.16.1.5. New weapon systems brought into the command require the establishment of WRM authorizations for wartime support of these systems. The CWRMO will participate in the development of WRM support for new weapon systems. System support should be introduced into the PACAF WRM program at the same time as the system itself. The CWRMO will ensure PACAF WRM functional managers participate in this process and that appropriate milestones for WRM support of the new system are included in the programming plan.

1.16.1.6. Ensure total wartime support requirements are reduced to minimum levels by application of peacetime resources and various host nation support programs.

1.16.2. Organizing and Staffing. The CWRMO will coordinate all WRM-related manpower matters with the PACAF/XPM and the applicable functional agency involved. The CWRMO will participate in the establishment or revision of any manpower standards developed to support any WRM-related function in the command.

1.16.3. Implementing. The decision to preposition WRM in PACAF will be based on an analysis of data and planning factors provided by WRM managers within the command. These include: storage capability and capacity, existing stocks, out-year requirements, manpower/funds availability, construction programs, maintenance capability, security, and other considerations. Once the decision to

preposition is made, the authorizations will be included in the appropriate authorization document. The CWRMO implements the command WRM program with respect to all WRM commodities except medical and munitions WRM. Specific functions are as follows:

1.16.3.1. The CWRMO ensures all WRM requirements authorized for prepositioning are calculated and distributed. This includes the calculation of authorizations in the PWSP and providing guidance, assistance, and coordination on determining/validating other authorizations (e.g., WPARR).

1.16.3.2. Assists in providing PACAF bases with the Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WAAR) for locations that receive a munitions/non-munitions WCDO.

1.16.3.3. Coordinates on the dissemination of WRM requirements for consumables including LOX, GOX, LIN, TRAP, and deicing fluid to PACAF bases.

1.16.3.4. Manages the PWSP, to include:

1.16.3.4.1. The CWRMO reviews the WMP-4, Wartime Aircraft Activity (WAA), and, in coordination with other PACAF agencies, assigns prepositioning codes to each PACAF line of activity.

1.16.3.4.2. Obtaining and verifying EPSFs from appropriate HQ PACAF agencies or other MAJCOMs and making changes to the MAJCOM WARCON file.

1.16.3.4.3. Initiating changes to the item identification code (IIC) file.

1.16.3.4.4. Developing, publishing, and distributing.

1.16.3.4.5. Coordinating WCDO-related matters with HQ PACAF agencies and other using commands.

1.16.3.4.6. Providing guidance to HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers and PACAF bases regarding storage concepts for non-munitions consumables items.

1.16.3.5. Actions to reduce malpositioning of WRM assets will be pursued.

1.16.3.6. The CWRMO will assist with activities to alleviate command excesses and shortages of WRM.

1.16.4. Controlling.

1.16.4.1. The CWRMO is responsible for the establishment, interpretation, and revision of policy and procedures regarding the PACAF WRM program. This is accomplished through the publication of this instruction and the transmittal of policy guidance letters or messages.

1.16.4.1.1. Recommend approval or disapproval of waivers to this instruction.

1.16.4.1.2. Resolve conflicts between this instruction and other publications.

1.16.4.1.3. Develop IG inspection criteria for the WRM program and review WRM-related IG inspection checklists.

1.16.4.1.4. Provide guidance and assistance to resolve reported WRM limiting factors to include elevation to HQ USAF.

1.16.4.1.5. Provide functional staff guidance to WRM managers in the command.

1.16.4.2. Based on current and out-year requirements, the CWRMO advises HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers on the redistribution and/or disposition of WRM prepositioned in PACAF.

1.16.4.3. Designate PACAF bases to acquire, store, and report WRM commodities through coordination with HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers.

1.16.4.4. Approve, disapprove, or coordinate peacetime use of WRM in accordance with **Chapter 2**.

1.16.5. Evaluating. The CWRMO evaluates the PACAF WRM program on a recurring basis ensuring program objectives are being met. The data for this evaluation process comes from three sources. The primary source is the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers who collect data from their base-level counterparts. Second, data is collected by the CWRMO staff. Third, data is provided by the PACAF/IG. After the data is collected, analyzed and evaluated, the CWRMO uses the results to correct program deficiencies, reverse unfavorable trends, resolve problems and limiting factors, and revise policy, procedures, requirements, plans and programs. The results may be used for briefings, position papers, and background data for a variety of uses.

1.16.5.1. The basic WRM data collection system is described in **Chapter 11**. In addition, special data collection reports may be required for specific purposes.

1.16.5.1.1. The CWRMO reviews any reports containing evaluations of the PACAF WRM program. The CWRMO will assist in resolving noted problems.

1.16.5.1.2. Collect, collate, and analyze data to evaluate management and status of the WRM program.

1.16.5.2. The CWRMO devises systems to analyze and evaluate the WRM program relative to its capability to support PACAF war and contingency plans. Such capability analysis takes many forms, such as assessment of WRM to support a given MDS or POB, as well as the support capability of a given WRM commodity or group of commodities.

1.16.5.2.1. Participate in OPlan development for theater force beddown by evaluating logistics impacts and costs involved and ensuring the command is aware of these impacts and costs prior to the final decision on each beddown.

1.16.5.2.2. Review and evaluate wartime planning factors used for WRM requirements to ensure such factors are complete, accurate, and properly interpreted.

1.16.5.3. The CWRMO may request appropriate WRM be included as IG special interest items. Monitor corrective actions on WRM discrepancies in IG reports and USAF and PACAF audit reports.

1.16.5.4. Recommend changes to the USAF WRM program to HQ USAF and/or AFMC as appropriate.

1.16.5.5. Evaluate or coordinate on proposed additions to WRM commodities to ensure they meet AFI 25-101 criteria.

1.16.5.6. Monitor Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) reports for WRM, as applicable.

1.16.5.7. Review and evaluate base supplements to this instruction.

1.16.5.8. WRM Review Board Minutes are reviewed by the CWRMO and then routed to the CWRMO staff along with comments and instructions.

1.16.5.9. Perform WRM Staff Assistance Visits (SAV). See **Chapter 2**.

1.16.6. Coordinating. The CWRMO and the CWRMO staff must be in the coordination cycle on all matters pertaining to the WRM program except munitions and medical. The CWRMO and the CWRMO staff will coordinate WRM matters with the WRM managers at all levels. Such coordination ensures all aspects of the WRM system are considered when decisions are made which affect the system.

1.16.6.1. Any correspondence associated with the WRM program generated by the HQ PACAF staff will be coordinated with the CWRMO.

1.16.6.2. Background, talking, and position papers pertaining to the WRM program generated by the HQ PACAF staff will be coordinated with the CWRMO or the staff.

1.16.6.3. The CWRMO staff will attend meetings or conferences where a WRM-related topic is on the agenda, time and budget permitting.

1.16.6.4. The CWRMO staff should be designated as an OCR for taskers involving readiness and its effect on WRM.

1.16.6.5. When limiting factors are related to the WRM program, the CWRMO will provide guidance/assistance to the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager(s) or HQ PACAF agency designated to resolve the problem. Unless the limiting factor involves WRM policy or procedures, the CWRMO will not be designated as the OPR to resolve the problem.

1.16.6.6. The CWRMO will pursue initiatives pertaining to the USAF WRM program with HQ USAF, HQ AFMC, and other MAJCOM CWRMOs as appropriate. These initiatives will be limited to policy and procedural matters. Issues relating to WRM commodities will be handled by the applicable HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers.

1.16.6.7. Interface with WRM managers within PACAF and at HQ USAF and MAJCOMs to ensure WRM commodities are at their highest level of readiness to support USAF and PACAF war and contingency plans.

1.16.6.8. Participate in and coordinate on redistribution and/or disposition of WRM commodities except munitions and bulk POL.

1.16.6.9. Coordinate on changes to WRM Allowance Standard (AS) documents and participate in annual reviews.

1.16.6.10. Review and coordinate on the PACAF WPARR and changes thereto.

1.16.6.11. Participate in the determination of wartime subsistence requirements.

1.16.6.12. Coordinate on command-to-command Inter/Intraservice agreements and MOUs that address WRM.

1.17. PACAF/CEXX. The Chief, Readiness Plans and Operations Branch, will:

1.17.1. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for WRM fire extinguishers, fire-fighting agents, fire-fighting rescue vehicles, and fire-fighting equipment according to **Table 4.1.**

1.17.2. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for WRM demineralized water plant equipment and production, water purification equipment, and items according to **Table 4.1.**

1.17.3. Be responsible for WRM demineralized water support as follows: Determine fixed and portable demineralized water plant, storage bladders or tanks, and chemical requirements in coordination with PACAF/LGSF based on OPlan requirements. Provide requirements to PACAF/LGX for inclusion in the WPARR.

1.17.4. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for aircraft arresting systems and other items according to **Table 4.1.**

1.17.5. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for WRM Rapid Runway Repair equipment.

1.17.6. Provide wartime planning for use of RRR, housekeeping, and Harvest Eagle equipment.

1.17.7. Participate in Allowance Standard review, as necessary.

1.17.8. Advise PACAF/LGSW/LGX of the number of RRR sets required for each location for inclusion in the WPARR.

1.18. PACAF/DOTW. The Chief, Weapons and Tactics Branch, in coordination with PACAF/XPXX will:

1.18.1. Select the mix of electronics warfare consumable items (e.g., chaff, flares, squibs, etc.) for each tactical MDS and utilization role in the WAA.

1.18.2. Verify/validate items and EPSFs when requested.

1.18.3. Provide EPSFs for external fuel tanks and suspension equipment used by defense suppression forces.

1.19. PACAF/DOXO. The Chief, Operations Plans Branch, will:

1.19.1. Select the proper aircraft gun for each MDS and role in the WAA.

1.19.2. Verify/validate items and EPSFs when requested, and will obtain the concurrence of NAF operational planners in relevant EPSFs.

1.19.3. Coordinate on the inputs of EPSFs by other Operations Directorate and Intelligence Directorate divisions.

1.19.4. Select the proper mix of consumables for each MDS and utilization role in the WAA not being provided by other DCS/Operations and Intelligence divisions.

1.19.5. Participate in the creation of the munitions WCDO IAW **Chapter 5**.

1.19.6. Provide munitions and TRAP requirement numbers and gun/gun barrel EPSFs to PACAF/LGX.

1.20. PACAF/DOXU. The Chief, Special Operations Branch, will:

1.20.1. Advise and coordinate with the CWRMO on WRM support for special operations forces.

1.20.2. Review the WPARR for those WRM equipment requirements in direct support of special operations forces.

1.20.3. Review EPSFs for special operations aircraft included by AFSOC in the WARCON Factor File to ensure they are in consonance with planned wartime employment tactics. Forward differences to AFSOC in coordination with PACAF/LGX and PACAF/XPXX.

1.21. PACAF/FMAO. The Chief, Budget Operations and Maintenance Branch, will:

1.21.1. Assist WRM managers at HQ PACAF and base-level in including O&M funding requirements in each FY budget.

1.21.2. Allocate O&M funds to base-level organizations in coordination with the CWRMO and HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers.

1.21.3. Monitor the use of funds and keep the CWRMO and HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers advised of the status of O&M funds expenditures.

1.21.4. Reprogram funds for use in defraying WRM costs when such funds are available. This action will be coordinated with the CWRMO and HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers.

1.21.5. Assist, where possible, in obtaining funds for unfunded or unprogrammed WRM requirements identified during the fiscal year.

1.21.6. Identify ESP codes for use in accumulating WRM-related costs for special projects. Formulate and distribute procedures for use of ESP codes to base-level WRM managers.

1.22. PACAF/IN-FDO. The foreign disclosure officer will advise and coordinate with the CWRMO on WRM matters regarding disclosure authority.

1.23. PACAF/LGMF. The Chief, Weapons System Support Branch, will:

1.23.1. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for aerospace ground equipment (AGE) according to **Table 4.1.**

1.23.2. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for the items described in **Table 4.1.**

1.23.3. Provide team member(s) to WRM staff assistance visit teams, as requested by LGX.

1.23.4. Participate in the identification of WRM support requirements for new weapon systems.

1.24. PACAF/LGSF. The Chief, Fuels Management Branch, will:

1.24.1. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for WRM LOX and LIN equipment and Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE) according to **Table 4.1.**

1.24.2. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for bulk POL products, LOX, and LIN.

1.24.3. Compute WRM inviolate levels for LOX and LIN according to **Chapter 5** of this instruction.

1.24.4. Distribute the Inventory Management Plan (IMP) according to **Chapter 5** of this instruction.

1.24.5. Be the WRM maintenance manager for WRM fuel bladders.

1.24.6. Determine WRM requirements for refueling equipment in AS 154 and allocate such equipment in the WPARR after coordination with the CWRMO.

1.24.7. Develop and/or monitor WRM fuel storage and LOX plant construction projects.

1.24.8. Ensure the WAA contains correct fuel type data.

1.25. PACAF/LGSP. The Chief, Supply Policy and Procedures Branch, will:

1.25.1. Participate in the WRM budgeting and funding system. See **Chapter 10**.

1.25.2. Interface with HQ PACAF and base-level WRM managers regarding the storage of WRM commodities.

1.25.3. Ensure WRM storage space requirements and warehousing concepts are identified and included in construction programs.

1.25.4. Validate base-initiated requirements for AFSF general support division obligating authority for initial procurement of new or increased WRM authorizations.

1.25.5. Approve revised general support operating programs (GSOP) granting required obligating authority for validated requirements within available WRM orders authority.

1.25.6. Request additional WRM obligating authority from HQ AFMC.

1.26. PACAF/LGSWI. The Chief, Weapon System Sustainability office, will:

1.26.1. Provide a team member to WRM SAV teams when possible.

1.26.2. Interface with other HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers.

1.26.3. Be the primary point of contact for all WPARR-related matters.

1.26.4. Compile, process, coordinate, and distribute the WPARR.

1.26.5. Review, validate, coordinate, and process AF Forms 601 pertaining to WRM equipment according to **Chapter 4**.

1.26.6. Participate in reviews of WRM Allowance Standards, when possible.

1.26.7. Distribute the WRM classified base code listing and composition code listing to supply activities and base LGX offices, to include NAFs and PACAF/LGX.

1.26.8. Monitor, request, or direct the redistribution or disposition of excess WRM equipment assets.

1.26.9. Be the primary point of contact for consumable WRM matters.

1.26.10. Monitor, request, or direct the redistribution or disposition of excess WRM consumable assets.

1.26.11. Monitor the PWSP redistribution plan in coordination with the CWRMO to ensure redistribution actions are accomplished.

1.27. PACAF/LGTR. The Chief, Readiness Section, will:

1.27.1. Assist in programming for the wartime movement of WRM commodities to their point of intended use.

1.27.2. Provide advice and assistance to the CWRMO regarding the prepositioning of WRM within PACAF.

1.27.3. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for 463L pallets and nets IAW **Table 4.1.**

1.28. PACAF/LGTT. The Chief, Traffic Management Section, will:

1.28.1. Coordinate on the redistribution of all WRM commodities being moved within or out of the command.

1.28.2. Price-out redistribution/realignment orders for WRM commodities to ensure adequate funds are available.

1.28.3. Determine the overall costs for redistribution of WRM commodities and determine cost-effective modes of transportation to meet projected movement time-frames.

1.28.4. Interface with HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers to obtain projections of redistribution/ realignment requirements.

1.29. PACAF/LGTV. The Chief, Vehicles Branch, will perform duties as specified in **Chapter 7**.

1.30. PACAF/LGW. As appropriate, division branch chiefs will:

1.30.1. Act as the HQ PACAF WRM functional manager for munitions, munitions maintenance and handling equipment, WRM RAP, launchers, aircraft guns, and gun components according to **Table 4.1.**

1.30.2. Provide team member(s) to WRM staff assistance visit team.

1.30.3. Participate in the identification of WRM support requirements for new and current weapons systems.

1.30.4. Act as funds manager for all PEC 28030 (WRM munitions) matters.

1.31. PACAF/SCM. The Chief of Systems Management, Communications-Computer Systems Directorate, will:

1.31.1. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for WRM communications equipment according to **Table 4.1.**

1.31.2. Advise and coordinate with the CWRMO on WRM communications matters.

1.32. PACAF CSS. The Chief, GCCS branch, will:

1.32.1. Provide computer processing support to HQ PACAF CWRMO and WRM Functional Managers for generation of WRM reports.

1.32.2. Provide computer processing support for the generation of the munitions WCDO, non-munitions WCDO (LOGFAC), WARCON File, IIC list, and other WRM requirements determination products.

1.32.3. Provide computer processing support for WRM reports and capability assessment analysis.

1.33. PACAF/SGAL. The Chief, Medical Logistics Branch, will:

1.33.1. Be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for WRM medical equipment and supplies.

1.33.2. Interface with the CWRMO and PACAF WRM managers on any WRM-related matter outside the purview of the medical WRM program but in support of medical materiel wartime readiness.

1.34. PACAF/SVX. The Chief, Plans and Force Management, will be the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for WRM billeting (275-person Housekeeping Sets), food services (275-person Kitchen Sets), laundry units, and wartime subsistence according to **Table 4.1.**

1.35. PACAF/XPM. The Chief, Requirements Branch, will coordinate all WRM-related manpower matters with the CWRMO to include manpower studies, manpower standards, and UTC planning.

1.36. PACAF/XPXX. The Chief, Contingency Plans Branch, will:

1.36.1. Assist PACAF/LGX with providing PACAF bases with the Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WAAR) for each PACAF OPlan.

1.36.2. Provide the CWRMO the logistics areas 1 and 5 extract of each PACAF WAA.

1.37. HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers. Responsibility for management of WRM at the command level will parallel, as closely as possible, the assignment of like responsibilities at base-level. **Table 4.1.** designates the commodity maintenance managers from HQ PACAF staff and functional users from base-level organizations. General functional responsibilities pertaining to these managers and users are as follows:

1.37.1. Interface with the CWRMO, other HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers, and WRM functional users as appropriate.

1.37.2. Keep the CWRMO advised of the status of WRM commodities, capacity shortfalls, and limiting factors.

1.37.3. Maintain surveillance over the commodity being managed within the framework of this instruction.

1.37.4. Ensure WRM authorizations support PACAF war and contingency plans.

1.37.5. Ensure WRM authorization documents are processed and distributed.

1.37.6. Review and assess the PACAF WPARR and changes thereto.

1.37.7. Monitor the status of PACAF stocks through the reports in **Chapter 11**.

1.37.8. Review and coordinate on AF Forms 601s, as applicable.

1.37.9. Prepare briefings, background papers, and similar documents on the status or capability of WRM commodities.

1.37.10. Participate in the budgeting and funding process to include providing a budget input each FY to PACAF/LGX as prescribed by **Chapter 10**. Include appropriate WRM programming items in POM submissions.

1.37.11. Program and plan for out-year requirements and ensure these requirements are disseminated.

1.37.12. Provide general direction and technical assistance to base-level maintenance activities regarding the inspection and maintenance of WRM commodities.

1.37.13. Evaluate maintenance of WRM to include compliance with technical data and **Chapter 3**.

1.37.14. Obtain waivers to technical data for maintenance of WRM if warranted.

1.37.15. Monitor the capacity of command resources to store and maintain authorized WRM commodities and participate in programs to resolve capacity shortfalls and to enhance existing capacity.

1.37.16. Participate in the development of WRM equipment support packages of spare parts, when requested.

1.37.17. Coordinate on manpower matters affecting the maintenance of WRM.

1.37.18. Participate or conduct WRM Allowance Standard (AS) and authorization reviews.

1.37.19. Provide a SAV team member, upon request, to participate in WRM SAVs.

1.37.20. Evaluate management of WRM equipment during SAVs conducted in accordance with this instruction.

1.37.21. Coordinate on the peacetime usage of WRM equipment.

Section 1D—Numbered Air Force (NAF) Responsibilities

1.38. NAF. The Logistics Plans function within each NAF, with the assistance of other NAF functional areas, will take those actions necessary to meet program objectives within the NAF area of responsibility. Functional area responsibilities at the NAF will parallel, as closely as possible, like responsibilities at the MAJCOM. See Table 6.1 for additional information. When a functional area for specific WRM assets does not exist at the NAFs, the MAJCOM functional area representative will act for the NAF. The following areas should be considered to ascertain and enhance readiness of the WRM program:

1.38.1. Assess capability of WRM to support OPlan requirements.

1.38.2. Consolidate list of WRM shortages and excesses for bases within the NAF. Take redistribution actions on excesses within the NAF, as required. Excesses will not be transferred to peacetime accounts without prior coordination with HQ PACAF/LGX, LGSWI, and the appropriate HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager. Assess RDOs of WRM within the AOR for mission readiness. Assist bases with WRM shortage issues, as required.

1.38.3. Consolidate/coordinate peacetime use of WRM at exercise planning conferences within their AOR and document in the Exercise Support Plan (ESP).

1.38.4. The 607 ASG/CC and 613 ASUS/CC will act as the WRM Program Manager (WRMPM) for the 7AF COBs and Det 1, 613 ASUS, respectively. See paragraph **1.40.** for more information.

Section 1E—Base-Level Responsibilities

1.39. Wing/Installation Commander. The degree of WRM readiness is proportional to the emphasis placed on the WRM program by the wing commander. Although a majority of the day-to-day actions are delegated to various wing staff agencies, the guidance and direction provided by the wing commander are vital to the success of the WRM program. The wing/installation commander will:

1.39.1. Ensures LG/CC or equivalent manages the WRM program.

1.39.2. Ensure WRM limiting factors are reported to HQ PACAF.

1.39.3. Request WRM SAVs, as needed, from PACAF/LGX.

1.40. Commander, Logistics Group (LG). The LG (or equivalent) is charged with the primary responsibility for the WRM program and will be designated as the WRM Program Manager (WRMPM). The WRMPM will ensure all program management actions are initiated and accomplished. The WRMPM advises the wing commander on WRM matters and keeps the wing staff informed of the status of the WRM program. The Commander, Logistics Group, or equivalent, will:

1.40.1. Be the base WRM program manager (WRMPM).

1.40.2. Establish a WRM maintenance management program as outlined in **Chapter 3**.

1.40.3. Act as the focal point for WRM management to ensure all base responsibilities are carried out.

1.40.4. Keep the wing commander advised on the status of WRM readiness.

1.40.5. Ensure the WRMO, WRMNCO, WRM program element managers, WRM monitors and other staff members are aware of the concepts and objectives of the PACAF WRM program and these personnel are informed of changes in the program.

1.40.6. Ensure base-level WRM managers are knowledgeable of WRM policy, procedures, and publications affecting WRM program management.

1.40.7. Designate, in writing, one plans officer and one NCO in the Logistics Plans office to perform duties as the base WRMO and WRMNCO. Forward a courtesy copy to HQ PACAF/LGX.

1.40.8. Ensure WRM program element managers are aware of their responsibilities.

1.40.9. Ensure WRM monitors and alternates are appointed for units with custodial responsibility of WRM assets.

1.40.10. Coordinate WRM matters with tenant organizations to ensure understanding of WRM program objectives.

1.40.11. Ensure the necessary resources are planned and programmed to assure the highest quality of storage and maintenance of WRM commodities.

1.40.12. Pursue initiatives to preposition authorized WRM commodities at or as close as possible to their point of wartime use according to **Chapter 9**.

1.40.13. Ensure base OPlans, OPORDs, and BSPs address the use of WRM commodities as prescribed in this instruction and PACAF war and contingency plans.

1.40.14. Review and disseminate WRM authorization documents.

1.40.15. Ensure WRM shortages are requisitioned or procured.

1.40.16. Monitor the maintenance of WRM commodities with a view toward the highest in-commission rates possible.

1.40.17. Approve or disapprove WRM equipment rotation schedules IAW **Chapter 4**.

1.40.18. Approve or disapprove the peacetime use of WRM to the extent allowed by **Chapter 2** or submit requests to the approving authority.

1.40.19. Conduct periodic reviews of WRM commodities used to satisfy verified MICAP conditions to determine whether WRM was used only after all other resources were determined as unavailable.

1.40.20. Ensure all reports required by **Chapter 11** are accurate and timely.

1.40.21. Ensure WRM limiting factors are identified and reported to the applicable NAF and HQ PACAF when higher headquarters resolution is required.

1.40.22. Ensure WRM matters are included in the agenda of other base-level boards, committees, and working groups.

1.40.23. Request waivers to this regulation when necessary.

1.40.24. Review WRM inspection reports and unit replies to ensure corrective and preventive actions are adequate.

1.40.25. Respond to WRM monitors' requests for assistance in the inspection, repair, and corrosion control of WRM commodities within existing resources.

1.40.26. Inspect and maintain the WRM commodities specified in **Table 3.3.** and **Chapter 3** regardless of storage location and/or using command to assure the highest in-commission rate.

1.40.27. Appoint a maintenance manager to ensure scheduled inspections/maintenance requirements are completed for WRM assets and to coordinate status of same to base supply.

1.40.28. Designate other WRM program element managers within the maintenance complex as applicable.

1.40.29. As the Chairperson, conduct semiannual WRM Review Boards.

1.40.30. Initiate requests for assistance when scheduled maintenance workload exceeds maintenance capacity.

1.40.31. Document WRM maintenance workload for use in manpower requirements.

1.40.32. Maintain technical data for both peacetime and wartime use. Ensure a TCTO program is established for all WRM assets authorized and assigned.

1.40.33. Ensure maintenance personnel update historical records and tag/mark WRM commodities.

1.40.34. Ensure the maintenance training program considers WRM maintenance requirements.

1.40.35. Ensure the best qualified maintenance specialists are trained to maintain WRM when applicable AFSCs are not available.

1.40.36. Provide quality assurance support to the base WRM program.

1.40.37. Store the WRM commodities specified in **Table 9.2.** and **Chapter 9**.

1.40.38. Develop WRM equipment support packages as described in paragraph **3.18.**

1.40.39. Deploy existing illustrated parts breakdown T.O.s for war tasked end items upon execution of war plans.

1.41. WRMO/WRMNCO. The wing WRM officer (WRMO) and NCO (WRMNCO) are the focal points in the wing for the daily management of the WRM program. As the experts in WRM, their role encompasses organizing, planning, communicating, coordinating, advising, evaluating, and training. The base WRMO/WRMNCO will:

1.41.1. Be the base focal point for the daily management and oversight of WRM commodities to ensure all assigned WRM assets are serviceable to meet OPlan taskings. A visible means of tracking

serviceability of assets will be locally developed. Advise senior leadership of limitations effecting overall WRM support capabilities.

1.41.2. Interpret and disseminate WRM policy and procedural guidance to base-level WRM managers/monitors.

1.41.3. Publish a base supplement to this instruction, as necessary.

1.41.4. Coordinate WRM matters with the WRM program element managers, WRM monitors, HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers, and the Command WRMO.

1.41.5. Review update base plans to determine if WRM-related areas are addressed according to this instruction.

1.41.6. Actively participate in the budgeting and funding process IAW **Chapter 10**; attend Financial Working Group (FWG) meetings.

1.41.7. Coordinate facility requirements to the CES for the storage or maintenance of WRM commodities.

1.41.8. Coordinate manpower actions related to WRM management.

1.41.9. Coordinate the appointment of WRM monitors with WRM program element managers.

1.41.10. Prepare/conduct a WRM training and orientation program IAW **Chapter 2**, as a minimum.

1.41.11. Ensure the WRM commodity authorization documents distributed to the base are implemented.

1.41.12. Ensure actions to fill WRM shortages and to transfer WRM excesses are accomplished; to include, redistribution/realignment actions, requisitioning priorities, and due-in status.

1.41.13. Coordinate on AF Form 601 or Allowance Change Request (ACR) for WRM equipment.

1.41.14. Monitor supply difficulty actions pertaining to WRM commodity or support requisitions and ensure actions are taken to remedy supply difficulties.

1.41.15. Review base plans, TPFDLs, and WAAs to determine if WRM authorizations to support those planning documents are adequate and take necessary corrective actions as required.

1.41.16. Ensure initiatives to reduce WRM authorizations through application of joint-use procedures or host nation support programs are taken.

1.41.17. Ensure initiatives to preposition WRM commodities at or as close as possible to their point of intended use are taken.

1.41.18. Ensure all unit WRM program element managers and WRM monitors provide a continuous up-to-date serviceability status on the maintenance of WRM and ongoing WRM maintenance problems.

1.41.19. Perform semiannual inspections, or more frequently if necessary, of all units. Ensure the WRMPM is aware of discrepancies and recommended corrective action noted during these inspections. See paragraph **2.25.** for additional information.

1.41.20. Ensure all WRM reports are accurate and submitted on time.

1.41.21. Review and coordinate on all WRM reports in **Chapter 11** and ensure report errors are noted and addressed to the appropriate base agency for which the WRMO is not the OPR.

1.41.22. Analyze the overall support capability of WRM commodities to support each wartime location for which the base is responsible. Use the reports in **Chapter 11** and supplemental data provided by base WRM program element managers and monitors. Ensure the WRMPM is aware of the results.

1.41.23. Ensure WRM limiting factors are identified to the applicable NAF and HQ PACAF.

1.41.24. Be the initial point of contact for the peacetime use of WRM and advise the WRMPM on the appropriateness of each requested use.

1.41.25. Document the peacetime use of WRM according to procedures in **Chapter 2**.

1.41.26. Establish and be a member of the WRM Review Board that meets at least semiannually. The WRMO will schedule the meetings, publish the agenda, and publish minutes of the meeting. A courtesy copy of the minutes will be sent to the respective NAF and CWRMO.

1.41.27. Be the initial point of contact for waivers to this instruction.

1.41.28. Be the primary point of contact for questions regarding the classification of WRM information.

1.41.29. Review and coordinate on all WRM-related correspondence being sent to HQ PACAF.

1.41.30. Maintain publications and correspondence files as prescribed by this instruction.

1.41.31. Crossfeed WRM information to appropriate base-level WRM program element managers and WRM monitors.

1.41.32. Review and coordinate on all agreements, MOUs, and plans which address WRM.

1.41.33. Keep the WRMPM informed on projects, problems, corrective actions, and program management actions.

1.41.34. Maintain and update the WRMO continuity folder.

1.41.35. Ensure requirements are established for all applicable directives pertaining to WRM management.

1.41.36. Provide inputs to the Base Support Planning (BSP) process as prescribed in AFI 10-404, PACAFI 10-404, and applicable supplements, to include development of the WRM chapter of the BSP.

1.41.37. Ensure pallet and net requirements are determined as prescribed in **Chapter 4**.

1.41.38. (Collocated Operating Base Commanders) Responsible to ensure a viable T.O./TCTO program is established.

1.42. Chief of Supply. The base Chief of Supply will:

1.42.1. Be a member of the base WRM Review Board.

1.42.2. Be a WRM program element manager as outlined in paragraph **1.52.**

1.42.3. Be a WRM equipment functional user.

1.42.4. Store the WRM commodities specified in **Table 9.2.** and **Chapter 9**.

1.42.5. Provide technical assistance and advice to WRM monitors regarding identification, shelf-life control, and condition tagging of WRM commodities.

1.42.6. Rotate WRM commodities with those in peacetime operating stocks to prevent waste and assure WRM serviceability.

1.42.7. Ensure WRM commodities scheduled for maintenance are delivered to the designated work center on time.

1.42.8. Conduct walk-through inspections as prescribed by **Chapter 3**.

1.42.9. Coordinate with the Chief of Transportation and the WRMO to accomplish WRM packing and crating requirements.

1.42.10. Ensure WRM commodities requiring depot-level maintenance are returned to the appropriate depot.

1.42.11. Ensure excesses generated by authorization reduction or deletion are reported to the applicable NAF for redistribution/disposition instructions.

1.42.12. Process redistribution orders as directed by the applicable NAF and/or HQ PACAF.

1.42.13. Provide supply computer management products to base WRM managers as requested where practical. This is dependent upon workload and computer time requirements at the time of request.

1.42.14. Participate in the WRM equipment program as outlined in **Chapter 4**.

1.42.15. Assist the base WRMO in identifying to the BCE the total square footage of the following type facilities to store WRM assets:

1.42.15.1. Covered warehouse storage.

1.42.15.2. Refrigerated storage.

1.42.15.3. Hazardous storage.

1.42.15.4. Shed storage.

1.42.15.5. Open storage.

1.42.15.6. POL tank storage.

1.42.16. Provide courtesy storage for WRM assets, if available, upon request from base agencies.

1.42.17. Conduct complete inventory of all WRM at least every two years or upon return from deployment.

1.42.18. Work with base-level WRMO to develop procedures to track serviceability/status/inspections of assigned WRM assets.

1.43. Chief of Transportation. The base Chief of Transportation will: (Also see **Chapter 7**).

1.43.1. Be a member of the base WRM Review Board.

1.43.2. Be a WRM program element manager as outlined in paragraph **1.52.**

1.43.3. Be a WRM equipment functional user.

1.43.4. Store the WRM commodities specified in **Table 9.2.** and **Chapter 9**.

1.43.5. Maintain the WRM commodities specified in **Table 3.3.** and **Chapter 3**.

1.43.6. Assist base WRM managers to plan and arrange for wartime movement of WRM commodities on and off-base to include on-base dispersal.

1.43.7. Provide packing and crating services for WRM commodities to include:

1.43.7.1. Acquiring and maintaining applicable T.O.s.

1.43.7.2. Accomplishing preservation, packaging, and crating requirements identified by base WRM monitors.

1.43.7.3. Tagging, marking, and/or labeling WRM commodities according to applicable directives when such commodities are being packed.

1.43.7.4. Requisitioning Special Packing Instruction (SPI) container requirements as determined by the WRMO and the WRM monitor.

1.43.7.5. Repairing SPI containers as required.

1.43.7.6. Repacking WRM commodities in SPI containers when it is beyond the expertise or capability of the maintenance or storing agency. As an alternative, train maintenance or storing unit personnel to repack assets.

1.43.7.7. Budgeting for packing supplies and materiel.

1.43.7.8. Budget for first destination costs associated with RDOs/disposition of WRM assets.

1.43.7.9. Process WRM shipments to meet schedules (includes airlift requests).

1.43.8. Report pallets and nets as specified in **Chapter 11**.

1.43.9. Work with base-level WRMO to develop procedures to track serviceability/status/inspections of assigned WRM assets.

1.44. Maintenance Squadron Commander. The Maintenance Squadron Commander will:

1.44.1. Be a member of the base WRM Review Board.

1.44.2. Be a program element manager as outlined in paragraph **1.52.**

1.44.3. Be a WRM equipment functional user.

1.44.4. Store the WRM equipment as specified in **Table 9.2.** and **Chapter 9**.

1.44.5. Provide technical assistance and advice to WRM monitors regarding AGE and TRAP WRM.

1.44.6. Ensure WRM is properly maintained and inspected as prescribed by applicable T.O.s and workcards.

1.44.7. Conduct walk-through inspections as prescribed in **Chapter 3**.

1.44.8. Ensure AGE status is monitored and corrective action taken, as required.

1.44.9. Ensure excesses generated by authorization reduction or deletion are reported through proper channels.

1.44.10. Work with base-level WRMO to develop procedures to track serviceability/status/inspections of assigned WRM assets.

1.45. Commander, Support Group (SPTG). The Commander, Support Group will:

1.45.1. Be a member of the base WRM Review Board.

1.45.2. Ensure SPTG units support the WRM program and comply with this instruction.

1.46. Civil Engineer. The base Civil Engineer will:

1.46.1. Be a member of the base WRM Review Board.

1.46.2. Be a WRM program element monitor as outlined in paragraph **1.52.**

1.46.3. Be a WRM equipment functional user.

1.46.4. Store WRM commodities in coordination with the Chief of Transportation or Chief of Supply as specified in **Table 9.2.** and **Chapter 9**.

1.46.5. Inspect/maintain WRM commodities specified in **Table 3.3.** and **Chapter 3**.

1.46.6. Establish a WRM maintenance management program as outlined in **Chapter 3**.

1.46.7. Develop WRM equipment support packages as described in paragraph **3.18.**

1.46.8. Monitor maintenance of WRM equipment for which CE is responsible but maintenance is being performed by other agencies, except Harvest Eagle assets which will be monitored by 607 MMS.

1.46.9. Provide demineralized water generating capability, where applicable, to include:

1.46.9.1. Storing and maintaining required levels of regenerate chemicals.

1.46.9.2. Maintaining fixed plants and storage tanks.

1.46.10. Maintain technical data for both peacetime and wartime use prescribed in **Chapter 3**.

1.46.11. Deploy existing illustrating parts breakdown T.O.s for wartime tasked end items upon execution of war plans.

1.46.12. Work with base-level WRMO to develop procedures to track serviceability/status/inspections of assigned WRM assets.

1.47. Services Commander. The Services Commander will:

1.47.1. Be a member of the base WRM Review Board.

1.47.2. Be a WRM program element manager as outlined in paragraph **1.52.**

1.47.3. Be a WRM equipment functional user.

1.47.4. Coordinate with the Troop Support NCO on WRM subsistence rotation.

1.47.5. Coordinate with the storing organization and the organization maintaining WRM equipment of which SVS is the functional user to ensure its serviceability; to include the establishment of maintenance and inspection schedules.

1.47.6. Coordinate with the Chief of Transportation and the WRMO to assure wartime delivery of subsistence is planned.

1.47.7. Work with base-level WRMO to develop procedures to track serviceability/status/inspections of assigned WRM assets.

1.48. Troop Support Manager. The Troop Support Manager will:

1.48.1. Requisition, store, and account for wartime subsistence according to guidance and instructions in DeCad 40-10, Chapter 15, and this instruction.

1.48.2. Coordinate with the WRMO through the Services Commander on rotation of WRM subsistence stocks that must be consumed in the following calendar year.

1.48.3. Be a WRM monitor according to paragraph **1.52.**

1.48.4. Work with base-level WRMO to develop procedures to track serviceability/status/inspections of assigned WRM assets.

1.49. Chief of Communications-Computer Systems. The base Chief of Communications will:

1.49.1. Provide computer processing support to the WRMO and WRM Functional Managers for generation of WRM reports, as required.

1.50. Comptroller. The base Comptroller will:

1.50.1. Designate an individual in the budget office to be a member of the base WRM Review Board, as required.

1.50.2. Ensure WRM is budgeted for and funded within the system prescribed in **Chapter 10**.

1.50.3. Keep the unit commander, the LG, and base-level WRM managers apprised of the status of funding support of the WRM program.

1.51. Director of Base Medical Services. The Director of Base Medical Services will ensure the provisions of **Chapter 4** are adhered to.

1.52. WRM Program Element Manager. A WRM Program Element Manager is the head of a functional area within the wing or the commander or the senior representative of an organizational element which has one or more WRM commodities within the organization to manage. While the detailed management of WRM is delegated to the WRM monitors in their functional area, the WRM program element manager will assure WRM management receives sufficient attention and priority to maintain WRM assets at the highest level of readiness. The primary responsibility of a WRM program element manager is to ensure appropriate amounts of resources are allocated to the WRM program elements for which they are responsible. WRM program element managers are not appointed; they assume their responsibilities through assignment to their functional positions. (NOTE: Due to the size or structure of some organizational units or due to a decision made by senior wing managers, some WRM program element managers may also be appointed WRM monitors and/or be designated as WRM equipment functional users). The WRM program element manager will:

1.52.1. Ensure organizational elements under his or her control carry out WRM management responsibilities prescribed by this instruction.

1.52.2. Appoint primary and alternate WRM monitors within the organization. The original copy of the appointment letter will be forwarded to the WRMO, and a copy will be provided to each appoin-

tee. The appointment letter should include the name, rank, office symbol, phone number, security clearance, and DEROS.

1.52.3. Keep the Logistics Group Commander, WRMO, other WRM program element managers, and base WRM monitors informed of actions affecting the base WRM program.

1.52.4. Monitor readiness of WRM commodities for which his/her organization is responsible.

1.52.5. Ensure the proper mix of resources is available and allocated at the proper time and location to accomplish the objectives and requirements of this instruction. This will include the following, as applicable:

1.52.5.1. Supplies, e.g., repair parts, TCTO kits, packing material, etc.

1.52.5.2. Equipment, e.g., tools, test equipment, vehicles, etc.

1.52.5.3. Facilities.

1.52.5.4. Technical data, to include the required TCTO series.

1.52.5.5. Publications.

1.52.5.6. Manhours.

1.52.5.7. Forms, tags, etc.

1.52.5.8. Budget and fund for WRM acquisition and support as outlined in **Chapter 10**. Coordinate with the WRMO on PEC 28031 funds.

1.52.6. Submit, coordinate on, and/or provide inputs to the WRM reports required by **Chapter 11**.

1.52.7. Identify, report, and resolve WRM limiting factors.

1.52.8. Store, maintain, or otherwise manage WRM commodities IAW this instruction.

1.52.9. Ensure the portions of base OPlans, OPORDs, and BSPs, for which the organization is responsible, address the use of WRM.

1.52.10. Implement procedures to prevent the unauthorized or inadvertent use of WRM commodities.

1.52.11. Ensure requests for peacetime use of WRM requested by the organization are valid prior to submitting such requests to the WRMO.

1.52.12. Take action to correct WRM deficiencies.

1.52.13. Take action on open items in WRM Review Board minutes.

1.52.14. Submit requests for waiver to this instruction to the WRMO when necessary.

1.52.15. Ensure WRM workload is documented.

1.52.16. Develop plans and procedures for the wartime delivery of WRM commodities to their point of intended use.

1.52.17. Interface with the WRMO to publish the base supplement to this instruction.

1.52.18. Participate in initiatives to preposition WRM commodities at or as close as possible to their place of intended wartime use.

1.52.19. Attend base WRM Review Board meetings.

1.52.20. The Armament Flight Chief will be the WRM Program Element Manager for WRM RAP.

1.53. WRM Monitor. A WRM monitor is an individual within a unit responsible for managing one or more WRM commodities. Management is performed through one or more functional activities such as storage, maintenance, accountability, requisitioning, budgeting, or reporting. The majority of daily activities that keep WRM commodities at the highest level of readiness are performed by the WRM monitors. They are responsible to keep their respective WRM program element managers and the WRMO informed of the status of their WRM activities. Each WRM monitor will:

1.53.1. Be appointed, in writing, in each organizational unit which stores, is accountable for, or performs maintenance on WRM.

1.53.1.1. WRM monitors should have at least one year retainability before they are appointed. (Exception for Korean bases: monitors should have at least 6 months retainability.) Replacement monitors will be appointed 30 days prior to the DEROS of the incumbent monitor. Retainability and replacement criteria may be waived by the WRMPM when circumstances warrant.

1.53.1.2. WRM monitors will have at least a SECRET security clearance.

1.53.1.3. WRM monitors should not be assigned additional duties that would prohibit them from performing their assigned WRM duties.

1.53.2. Perform the day-to-day activities required to manage the WRM commodities assigned to their respective WRM program element manager (e.g. insure required inspections are performed). QAEs will not perform additional duties that will interfere with their primary QAE duties.

1.53.3. Keep the WRM program element manager and the WRMO informed of WRM matters within their functional area.

1.53.4. Assist the WRM program element manager in carrying out his or her duties.

1.53.5. Coordinate WRM actions with other WRM monitors and/or WRM program element managers as necessary.

1.53.6. Attend base WRM Review Board meetings as required.

1.53.7. Maintain/update WRM continuity folders (EXCEPTION: For 607 MMS, detachment commanders will consolidate and maintain WRM continuity folders.)

1.53.8. Budget for WRM consumables through the WRMO/WRMNCO.

1.53.9. The WRM monitor will be a 7-level technician, as a minimum.

1.53.10. Ensure all WRM assets within their functional area are serviceable to meet OPlan taskings.

1.53.11. Be trained according to **Chapter 2**.

1.54. WRM Review Board. Each member of the board will:

1.54.1. Submit appropriate topics for inclusion in the agenda.

1.54.2. Be prepared to brief/discuss agenda topics for which the member is OPR.

1.54.3. Take direct action to accomplish tasking generated at meetings.

1.54.4. Keep the WRMPM, WRMO, and applicable board members advised on the progress of open action items.

Chapter 2

WRM PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Section 2A—General

2.1. Purpose. The purpose of the PACAF WRM program is to provide and maintain required Air Force WRM to support execution of war and contingency plans in the United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) area of responsibility. It provides a management system to insure vital wartime support assets are in place and are maintained at the highest state of readiness during peacetime. This chapter outlines management actions necessary to ensure a viable WRM program exists throughout the command.

2.2. WRM Defined. Assets authorized above primary operating stock (POS), mobility assets, and host nation support (HNS) in which a host nation has agreed to provide specific quantities of items at specified times and places.

2.3. Program Objectives. The major objective of the PACAF WRM program is to program, procure, store, and maintain sufficient serviceable assets at or near the point of intended use to enable OPlan forces to perform their missions. The objective of this chapter is to ensure all management actions are initiated, pursued, and completed with a view toward assuring the readiness of all WRM commodities allocated to PACAF bases.

2.4. Relationship to War Planning. The JCS provides logistics and operational planning guidance to the services in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). To implement the JSCP, the Air Force develops the War and Mobilization Plan (WMP) which provides a consolidated reference of general guidance for USAF support of the JSCP. The WMP is published in five volumes and forms the basis for war planning and WRM management. The relationship between war plans and WRM requirements determination is outlined in **Chapter 8**.

2.5. Relationship to Other Chapters. The activities in this chapter are oriented toward the overall management and administration of the WRM program and do not address the actual management of WRM categories. This latter function involves managerial actions at base, NAF, and PACAF level. For this reason, the management of WRM commodities, to include acquisition, prepositioning, storage, inspection, maintenance, budgeting, funding, redistribution, and reporting, are included in **Chapter 3** through **Chapter 7** and **Chapter 9** through **Chapter 11**.

2.6. Policy and Procedures. Overall logistics policy is contained in the basic USAF war plan, the WMP-1. Specific WRM policies are derived from the WMP-1 and published in AFI 25-101, which also contains basic responsibilities for WRM management. WRM management procedures are also contained in portions of AFMAN 23-110. Specific policy and procedures pertaining to PACAF, except munitions, are contained in this instruction. WRM munitions policy and procedures are in the applicable 21-20X series Air Force instructions and PACAF supplements, specific item technical orders, and PACAFI 21-101, Chapter 20. All references to WRM commodities, storage, marking, maintenance, inspection, classification, etc., in this publication exclude munitions and their associated components.

2.7. Responsibilities. Addressed in **Chapter 1** of this instruction.

2.8. Terms, Acronyms, Abbreviations and Definitions. Refer to **Attachment 1**.

Section 2B—Program Administration

2.9. Publications and Forms. Those referred to in this instruction are listed at **Attachment 2**. When an AF publication is cited in the instruction, the phrase "as supplemented by PACAF" is understood as being included if applicable.

2.10. Correspondence Files. Correspondence regarding the PACAF WRM program will be filed, maintained and/or disposed of according to AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule*, and AFMAN 37-123, *Management of Records*.

2.11. Base Supplements. See paragraph **2.28.4.**

2.12. Waivers. Any agency requesting a waiver to this instruction will submit it to PACAF/LGX IAW paragraph **2.28.3.** Only PACAF/LGX, or a designated representative, may grant waivers to this instruction. When a request for waiver is received, the CWRMO staff will assign a waiver number to the request and monitor actions taken and duration of waiver.

2.12.1. Waivers may be given to a single base, two or more bases, or all bases. Waivers may be for a specific time period. Temporary waivers are those granted up to three years, permanent waivers, for over three years. Permanent waivers granted to all PACAF bases will be incorporated into the next revision of this instruction. A copy of all replies will be provided to PACAF/IGL and the applicable WRM functional manager.

2.12.2. AFI 25-101 waiver requests will be forwarded to PACAF/LGX IAW paragraph **2.28.3.** If the CWRMO concurs with the request a waiver will be sought from HQ USAF.

2.12.3. Requests for peacetime use are not considered requests for waiver.

2.12.4. If a base is not authorized a particular WRM commodity or a specific category of WRM, then all references to that commodity or category are automatically not applicable to that base. Waivers are not required.

2.13. Points of Contact. Points of contact for WRM matters. See **Table 2.1.** through **Table 2.6.** Additional information can be obtained via the HQ PACAF/LGX Home Page: http://loggie.hqpacaf.af.mil/

2.14. Classification Guidance. See AFI 25-101, AFI 31-401, and **Section 2E** of this chapter and the USAF Munitions Security Classification Guide.

2.15. Conflicting Publications. If this instruction conflicts with one published by HQ USAF, the HQ USAF publication takes precedence. If it conflicts with another PACAF publication, or with a PACAF supplement to an AF publication, this instruction takes precedence until the conflict is resolved. In either case, the organization discovering the conflict will inform PACAF/LGX in writing to include references to the specific sections of the conflicting publications. PACAF/LGX will clarify the conflict, and if necessary, change this instruction. HQ PACAF organizations will include PACAF/LGX as a coordinating

agency on publications that affect the PACAF WRM program. This includes manuals, instructions, supplements, plans, and agreements.

2.16. Changes. All requests for changes to this instruction will be submitted to PACAF/LGX. Requests will include the following:

2.16.1. Paragraph requiring change.

2.16.2. Suggested change. Be specific; include suggested text.

2.16.3. Rationale. State how the change would improve the management of the WRM program.

2.17. Time Frames. When a number of days is stated in this instruction and not identified as either workdays or calendar days, the time frame will be understood to be calendar days. If an event is prescribed by this instruction to be done on a certain day of the month and that date falls on a holiday or weekend, the event will be done by the last workday prior to the prescribed day.

2.18. Decision Logic Tables and Specified Action Tables. Throughout this instruction, Decision Logic Tables (DLT) or Specified Action Tables (SAT) are used. If there is any question on how to use or interpret these tables, refer to AFP 5-5.

Section 2C—HQ PACAF and NAF Management

2.19. General. Responsibility for management of WRM at the command level will parallel, as closely as possible, the assignment of like responsibilities during peacetime. This approach is based on the logic that materiel management for peacetime and wartime requirements must be an integrated effort.

2.20. WRM Staff Assistance Visits (SAV). Both HQ PACAF and NAF staffs will conduct SAVs as requested to ensure program viability.

2.20.1. Objectives.

2.20.1.1. To evaluate base-level WRM programs with respect to AFI 25-101, this instruction, and other WRM-related publications. No rating given.

2.20.1.2. To provide assistance to WRM managers in resolving WRM problems.

2.20.1.3. To clarify WRM policies and procedures.

2.20.1.4. To determine the readiness of WRM to provide wartime support.

2.20.2. Frequency. The CWRMO recommends SAVs to each PACAF installation storing/maintaining WRM at least once every 12 months in Korea and every 18 months for other PACAF bases.

2.20.3. Scheduling. The CWRMO will schedule WRM SAVs in coordination with the wing commander. The installation WRMO, through the WRMPM and wing commander, can also request SAVs, as needed. The schedule will be published via message at least 30 days prior to the SAV start date and deconflicted with PACAF/IG.

2.20.4. Team Composition. Members of the CWRMO staff will, in most instances, comprise the total SAV team; however, other functional experts will accompany the CWRMO staff, as required.

2.20.5. Notification. Requests for out-of-cycle SAVs must come from the wing commander to PACAF/LGX; a courtesy copy of the request will be forwarded to HQ PACAF/IGI. The CWRMO staff will coordinate with other headquarters staff functions, as required, to obtain the name, rank, SSAN and security clearance of supporting team members for the SAV. Coordination will be accomplished at least 30 days prior to the SAV start date, and a notification message will be sent to the WRMPM. The message will include: list of team members, itinerary and special support requirements, if any.

2.20.6. Preparation.

2.20.6.1. HQ PACAF. The CWRMO staff will make all transportation arrangements to and from HQ PACAF, obtain area clearances, and brief team members on items of special interest to be explored during the SAV.

2.20.6.2. Base-level. The WRMPM will:

2.20.6.2.1. Inform all group commanders and all WRM managers of the SAV.

2.20.6.2.2. Make billeting arrangements for the SAV team. Team integrity will be maintained if at all possible.

2.20.6.2.3. Make remaining transportation arrangements. Team members will require dedicated transportation. However, team members will need escorts to all areas where WRM is stored and maintained. In some cases, the SAV team will be traveling to another base. The "losing" base will make transportation arrangements to get the team to the next base to meet their itinerary in the notification message.

2.20.6.2.4. Arrange for escorts into any controlled or restricted areas where WRM is stored and maintained.

2.20.6.2.5. Arrange for an in-briefing early on the first day of the SAV. The Base Support Plan (BSP) briefing should also be given, as well as any specific areas the WRMPM feels require assistance from the team.

2.20.6.2.6. Prepare a list of areas on the base where WRM is stored or maintained. For storage locations, list building number and type(s) of WRM. For maintenance areas, list building number and type of maintenance (e.g., TRAP, AGE, etc.). Provide a copy to each team member.

2.20.6.2.7. Prepare a tentative itinerary, ensuring all WRM areas are visited.

2.20.6.2.8. Designate a work area for the SAV team to use for their daily discussion and outbrief preparations.

2.20.6.2.9. Arrange for an outbriefing. The outbriefing should be with the wing commander or vice commander and the WRM Review Board members, together if possible. A separate briefing to the wing commander may be given if desired.

2.20.6.2.10. Provide dedicated administrative support to the team to include developing slides for outbrief.

2.20.7. Major Areas. The applicable WRM checklists in PACAF Directory 90-509 will be during SAVs. The following major areas will be examined and discussed during the SAV.

2.20.7.1. Base Support Plans, relative to the WRM program (e.g., WPARR, prepositioning, and wartime delivery).

2.20.7.2. WRM Review Board minutes.

2.20.7.3. WRM training program.

2.20.7.4. Unit inspection programs.

2.20.7.5. Peacetime use of WRM.

2.20.7.6. Review of authorization documents.

2.20.7.7. Storage and marking of WRM.

2.20.7.8. Maintenance of WRM.

2.20.7.9. Review of WRM budgeting and funding.

2.20.7.10. Discussion of WRM problems and limiting factors.

2.20.8. Outbriefing. As team members finish a given WRM area, they will outbrief the WRM PEM and/or monitor responsible for that area. The team chief will give the final outbriefing to the wing commander. The outbriefing will address general findings, trends and areas requiring further staffing at HQ PACAF.

2.20.9. SAV Report. SAV observations will be sent to the base LGX for further dissemination, as required, for each base visited. No reply to HQ PACAF is required.

2.21. HQ PACAF Approval of Peacetime Use. See paragraph **2.26.6.**

2.22. HQ PACAF Directed Peacetime Use of WRM. See paragraph **2.26.8.**

Section 2D—Base-level Management

2.23. WRM Review Board.

2.23.1. Purpose. To initiate, accomplish, and/or direct actions necessary to ensure the WRM program can provide the logistical capability necessary to accomplish the wartime mission of the base and its supported units and locations.

2.23.2. Bases Requiring WRM Review Boards. Each PACAF Main Operating Base (MOB) which stores and maintains WRM will establish a WRM Review Board. Attendance will include the WRMPM, other group commanders (as appropriate), WRMO, WRMNCO, PEMs, unit WRM monitors; reference **Chapter 1**, **Section 1E**.

2.23.3. The 607 ASG Commander will conduct WRM review boards for the COB WRM program. COB Program Element Managers, as a minimum, will attend the Review Boards.

2.23.4. The Review Board will meet semiannually, as a minimum. Order of minutes, agenda, and composition of the WRM Review Board is at the discretion of each wing commander.

2.23.5. Send one copy of minutes to the appropriate NAF/LGX and PACAF/LGX.

2.24. Training.

2.24.1. Purpose. To familiarize WRM program management personnel with PACAF and base-level WRM programs and with USAF and PACAF procedures and policies for management of WRM commodities.

2.24.2. Requirements. Two different types of training will be given:

2.24.2.1. Newly-assigned WRM Review Board members and WRM program element managers will be given WRM orientation within 30 days of assignment to their duties. The orientation will be conducted by the WRMO and should address the PACAF and base-level WRM programs and WRM-related responsibilities of the assigned individual(s). The orientation may take the form of a formal briefing, desk-top briefing, or office visit and will be documented. If alternate board members are designated, they should also receive the orientation.

2.24.2.2. All WRM monitors will receive training within 30 days after appointment and annually thereafter. Training will consist of a formal presentation by the WRMO/WRMNCO that includes PACAF and base-level WRM programs, responsibilities, required and supporting publications and documentation, status reporting, and lessons learned. The WRM program as it affects specific duties of individual monitor(s) should also be covered with each monitor. The WRMO, in coordination with the WRM program element manager, will schedule monitors for training.

2.24.3. Records. Records of training will be kept by the WRMO. Records may consist of general purpose forms, letters, index cards, computer printouts, status board or other means selected for this purpose. As a minimum, DEROS, office/symbol, and date trained will be included in records.

2.24.4. Other WRM training.

2.24.4.1. RRR Training Exercise. These are governed by AFPAM 10-219.

2.24.4.2. AFEMS. Governed by AFMAN 23-110, Vol II, Part Two, Chapter 22.

2.24.5. WRM Training Guides/Pamphlets. These are important supplements to training as well as provide a ready reference to WRM policy and procedures. Use of training guides/pamphlets is optional at the discretion of the WRMPM, but if used should be maintained in a current status.

2.25. Unit Inspections.

2.25.1. Purpose. To evaluate compliance with WRM policies and procedures by WRM program management personnel and bring the results of this evaluation to the attention of the wing commander, WRMPM, and other senior wing managers.

2.25.2. Inspectors. The WRMO and WRMNCO will conduct inspections. They will be assisted, where appropriate, by wing quality assurance/control personnel or by other selected personnel in functional areas in which the inspectors do not possess the skills necessary to perform a thorough inspection.

2.25.3. Frequency. All units will be inspected at least semiannually and may be inspected more frequently as directed by the WRMPM.

2.25.4. Scope. Each functional area that stores, performs maintenance on, or otherwise monitors WRM will be inspected. Inspectors will check for compliance with this instruction, other WRM-related instructions, and technical orders. They will assess WRM program manager's familiar-

ity with, and understanding of, the PACAF and the base-level WRM program. Serviceability checks will be performed as outlined in paragraph **3.3.** of this instruction. The WRMO will conduct inspections on WRM assets managed under PEC 28031.

2.25.5. Scheduling. The WRMO will publish an inspection schedule to the commander or supervisor of the unit to be inspected. The schedule will include the approximate date each functional area will be inspected. Since the WRM Review Board may meet in the month following the inspection, every effort will be made to complete the inspection during the inspection month. This allows the WRM program element managers sufficient time to initiate or complete corrective actions prior to the board meeting.

2.25.6. In-Briefing/Out-Briefing. These requirements will be determined by the WRMPM. It is recommended that briefing requirements be limited to one in-briefing and/or out-briefing for each functional area.

2.25.7. Unit Participation. The WRM monitor and personnel who maintain or are functional users of the WRM will accompany the inspectors during the inspection. Other personnel to be present during inspections will be determined by the WRMO.

2.25.8. Checklists. Checklists for WRM inspections will be locally developed using this instruction, applicable technical data, and other references as required.

2.25.9. Inspection Report.

2.25.9.1. A written inspection report will be made, to include discrepancies and corrective action taken or required. The report will be signed by the WRMPM and forwarded to the applicable PEM within 10 duty days.

2.25.9.2. For units not assigned to the Logistics Group, an information copy of the report will be sent to the applicable group commander.

2.25.9.3. A separate report will be made for each functional organization inspected.

2.25.10. Inspection Report Reply. Within 10 duty days after receipt of the inspection report, the applicable PEM will forward a written reply to the WRMPM. The following format will be used for each deficiency.

2.25.10.1. Item number.

2.25.10.2. Brief description of discrepancy.

2.25.10.3. Description of corrective and preventative action(s) taken.

2.25.10.4. OPEN or CLOSED (based on action(s) taken).

2.25.10.5. ECD if OPEN.

2.25.10.6. OPR (office symbol).

2.26. Peacetime Use of WRM.

2.26.1. Policy. It is AF and PACAF policy that WRM usage in peacetime be extremely limited. Managers at all echelons are responsible for protecting WRM from unauthorized or routine use and will make every effort to satisfy requirements using peacetime assets to include temporary recall from base organizations or realignment of peacetime assets within or among base units.

2.26.2. General guidance. Before using or requesting the use of WRM, all avenues of support will be examined. Under extreme circumstances and within severe limitations, WRM assets may be used during peacetime. The using organization is responsible for transportation, operation, and reconstitution expenses related to the peacetime use of WRM. In the case of accident/abuse, follow the procedures in AFMAN 23-220. (For vehicles, see also **Chapter 7**.)

2.26.3. Approval. Approval levels are determined by the asset required and length of peacetime use. For vehicles, specific guidance governing peacetime use is contained in **Chapter 7**, **Section 7H**. Approval of remaining WRM is as follows:

2.26.3.1. HQ USAF approval is mandatory for release of WRM to non-AF users and for release of inviolate WRM.

2.26.3.2. HQ PACAF/LGX approval is mandatory for release of Bare Base assets (any portion of housekeeping sets, kitchen sets, Harvest Eagles, or FMSE) and any peacetime use of 30 days or more.

2.26.3.3. WRMPM approval is mandatory for release of WRM less than 30 days for remaining assets not identified in paragraphs **2.26.3.** through **2.26.3.2.** provided the assets can be reconstituted within 30 days.

2.26.3.4. Guidelines for using Aircraft Battle Damage Repair (ABDR) trailers are at paragraph **2.26.10.**

2.26.4. Situational Criteria. The criteria under which WRM may be used for various situations are described in this paragraph and depicted in AFI 25-101. Before taking any action to use or request use of WRM, the procedures in the remainder of this section and AFI 25-101 will be read and followed. Releasing unit must ensure proper peacetime use approval has been obtained, as prescribed in paragraph **2.26.3.** prior to release.

2.26.4.1. Use of any WRM commodity to aid in damage control or alleviate suffering to DoD personnel and their dependents as the result of a disaster, so long as relief is limited. Disaster relief for all other situations will be directed by HQ PACAF/LG or the PACAF Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) in coordination with HQ PACAF/LGX and CEX. Requests or tasking for disaster relief support received from any other agency will be referred to PACAF/LGX or PACAF/LRC for validation prior to taking any action on the request or tasking. Disaster relief includes support for aircraft accident cleanup and investigations.

2.26.4.2. Use of WRM for emergency operations will be directed by HQ PACAF by means of a tasking or execution order or through a PACAF OPlan. The OPlan, tasking or execution order will specify WRM usage is authorized or will task for specific WRM items. If tasking does not originate from PACAF/LGX or PACAF/LRC, the tasking will indicate it has been coordinated with and approved by PACAF/LGX. Taskings for munitions assets are directed by PACAF's Theater Ammunition Control Point (TACP) or Regional Ammunition Control Point (RACP) as outlined in AFI 21-201.

2.26.4.3. For JCS/Higher Headquarters Exercises, the exercise OPORD, Exercise Support Plan (ESP), or other exercise tasking will indicate WRM can be used in support of the exercise or will task units to provide specific WRM commodities. The releasing unit must ensure that peacetime use has been approved IAW paragraph **2.26.3.** In the absence of such tasking or permission and if

peacetime assets are insufficient, the tasked base will request use of WRM utilizing the procedures prescribed in paragraph **2.26.6.**

2.26.4.4. For sortie surge exercises, the document which establishes the sortie surge exercise will specify which WRM assets may be used and the limitations placed on their usage.

2.26.4.5. That portion of WRM authorized for PACAF in-place forces may be used during a CERI. Any WRM authorized for augmentation forces will not be used except to support wartime users also tasked during the evaluation. However, Joint Use (JU) equipment may be recalled from its peacetime users to demonstrate recall capability. WRM earmarked for off-base locations may be marshaled and otherwise processed for shipment to demonstrate this capability if directed by the inspecting or evaluating agency. WRM assets may be delivered to on-base wartime users as long as proper controls are maintained, assets are not consumed, and assets are returned to storage in serviceable condition.

2.26.4.6. Units planning to use WRM will ensure funds are available to replace base-funded items which may be lost, destroyed, consumed, or need repair.

2.26.4.7. Replacement requisitioning of WRM items and requisitioning of repair parts will take place within 5 duty days. Use UJC AT for replacement requisitions.

2.26.4.8. WRM TRAP can be used to support local exercises and deployments. WRM will not be used to support daily flying operations without prior approval of the CWRMO. This includes situations where WRM tanks are hung and flown as part of tank serviceability testing. However, WRM fuel tanks can be rotated with AME fuel tanks to ensure serviceability/reliability. NOTE: AFI 25-101 imposes further constraints on the use of some WRM commodities.

2.26.4.9. Exercise scenarios developed by the base can specify the type and amount of WRM to be used if the scenarios are coordinated with and approved by the WRMPM.

2.26.4.10. Units required to perform proficiency training, which involves WRM, may use WRM identified for their use. If a base has been designated a training site for the command, units from other bases with like responsibilities as the host unit may use WRM assets until training materiel and equipment is procured for the training site. This training includes Integrated Combat Turnaround (ICT), RRR, load crew, and TRAP maintenance training exercises. Usage will be incorporated into the scenarios used for such exercises. Assets will be used only in the capacity intended for their wartime use.

2.26.4.11. Units may use WRM TERs in a built-up configuration in support of mission taskings and for exercises calling for large numbers of TERs beyond units' AME authorizations. Requests for use of WRM in this situation will be generated after the impact on the peacetime mission has been examined and all sources of peacetime support have been exhausted.

2.26.4.12. Use of WRM assets for situations not described in this paragraph, or where local approval authority is not already granted in paragraph **2.26.3.**, will be requested from HQ PACAF/LGX. Since the peacetime use of WRM is restricted to urgent peacetime needs and to those instances where such use would maintain or enhance readiness, use of WRM to support sporting or social events is prohibited.

2.26.5. Base-Level Approval of Peacetime Use. The type of WRM commodity involved determines the level of approval of peacetime use. These levels are specified in paragraph **2.26.3.**

2.26.5.1. All requests to use WRM which can be approved at base-level will be submitted to the WRMO using locally devised procedures. A case number will be assigned by the WRMO for each request. Use of consumable assets to relieve valid MICAP conditions will be submitted by the Chief of Supply using procedures outlined in paragraph **2.26.6.**

2.26.5.2. WRM assets required to support sortie surges/local exercise/training exercises will be identified in a composite listing prepared by the WRMO. The listing will be presented to the proper approval authority, as prescribed in paragraph **2.26.3.**, for approval. If approved, the listing will be incorporated into the scenarios used during these situations. The listing will be reviewed on an annual basis and resubmitted for approval. After the exercise is terminated assets will be made serviceable and returned to storage. Assets expended and equipment out-of-commission will be reported in writing to the WRMO. Expended assets will be requisitioned using a UJC of AT. In addition to the criteria established in paragraphs **2.26.4.4.** through **2.26.4.7.**, the following applies to these exercises:

2.26.5.2.1. Exercise scenarios may include the requirement to prepare TRAP and gun assets for wartime use and their delivery on the flightline.

2.26.5.2.2. In order to use WRM rations before expiration of their shelf-life, they may be used to support exercises provided the oldest, unexpired rations are used first. Ensure replacement rations are requisitioned by the Troop Support annually. In no case will the use of WRM rations be authorized if their release would result in the remaining on-hand quantities being less than 80 percent of the PWSP authorization. See **Chapter 6** for additional guidance on peacetime use of WRM rations.

2.26.5.3. If Harvest Eagle assets are desired, route the request through the 607 ASG to HQ PACAF/LGX.

2.26.5.4. With the exception of film and rations, the use of WRM items with a shelf-life may be withdrawn from WRM and used prior to shelf-life expiration. Issues will be approved by the Chief of Supply. When issues are made, the Chief of Supply will provide the WRMO a list of the items issued and the due-in document numbers for replacement items. All replacement requisitions will be assigned a UJC of AT. Replacement stocks should be requisitioned to arrive prior to shelf-life expiration.

2.26.5.5. Up to 20 percent of the authorized PWSP level of any item by Item Identity Code (IIC) may be used in peacetime to permit usage before shelf-life expiration. Such usage will be approved by the Chief of Supply. Any requirement that will reduce WRM on-hand quantities below 80 percent of the PWSP authorized level by IIC will be requested according to paragraph **2.26.5.**

2.26.5.6. In the case of an issue approved at base-level, the Chief of Supply will transmit a message to PACAF/LGX, with an information copy to NAF/LGX and the WRMO, within 72 hours after the issue is made. The message will contain the IIC, quantity issued, and the replacement due-in document number(s).

2.26.5.7. Organizations storing powered equipment (including vehicles) are authorized to operate, rotate, and perform operator maintenance on this equipment to the extent needed to assure its serviceability. This is not considered "use" of WRM since the WRM item is either replaced due to rotation or will remain in storage. See **Chapter 3**, **Chapter 4**, **Chapter 7**, and **Chapter 9** for additional details.

2.26.5.8. WRM fuel tanks may be used to replace jettisoned or unserviceable AME tanks so long as the type of tank used is authorized for continuous use on the aircraft and use is approved by the CWRMO. Ensure the request contains the NSN, part number, manufacturer, and TCTO status of the WRM tank to be used. If approval is granted to use the WRM tank the following is applicable:

2.26.5.8.1. Requisition a replacement tank within 72 hours unless the unserviceable AME tank can be repaired or the total serviceable WRM quantity exceeds the authorized PWSP-level. Provide HQ PACAF/LGSW with the requisition number.

2.26.5.8.2. If the WRM tank is used for a reparable AME asset, return the WRM tank to storage after the AME tank is repaired.

2.26.6. HQ PACAF Approval of Peacetime Use. All requests to use WRM which must be approved by or coordinated through HQ PACAF will be submitted to the WRMO. Refer to AFI 21-202, Para **4.8.** for policy on peacetime use of WRM munitions. The WRMO, with WRMPM endorsement, will forward the request to HQ PACAF/LGX. Requests may be by message or letter. The following information is required in the peacetime use request:

2.26.6.1. WRM Item(s) Requested: List nomenclature, NSN, quantity, and unit of issue. If the item is being stored for a using command other than PACAF, indicate the using command, by item.

2.26.6.2. Justification. Include a detailed explanation of the requirement that describes the following:

2.26.6.2.1. Actions taken to obtain the support from peacetime assets to include the quantity of same or similar peacetime assets on-hand.

2.26.6.2.2. Duration of requirement, i.e., inclusive dates.

2.26.6.2.3. Location from which assets are to be withdrawn and the location of usage (if other than on-base).

2.26.6.2.4. Impact on WRM readiness if approved.

2.26.6.2.5. Impact if disapproved.

2.26.6.2.6. Non-WRM solutions considered.

2.26.6.2.7. Estimated time and cost to reconstitute.

2.26.6.2.8. Rank, name, and phone number of local contact.

2.26.6.2.9. Using organization fund cite for round-trip transportation of the asset from the storage location to the point of intended use and/or reconstitution costs.

2.26.6.3. WRM use will be approved for a specific time period, usually that period requested. If it is determined that an extension of use is necessary, a request for extension must be submitted by the WRMPM to the approving agency at least 5 duty days before expiration of the approved time period. Extension requests will contain the following as a minimum:

2.26.6.3.1. Reference to original request.

2.26.6.3.2. Reference to approving correspondence.

2.26.6.3.3. Inclusive dates of extension.

2.26.6.3.4. Justification.

2.26.6.3.5. HQ PACAF agencies approving WRM use requests or requesting approval for use from HQ USAF or another agency will coordinate all requests with PACAF/LGX.

2.26.7. Timeliness of Requests. Every effort will be made to submit requests to the approving authority at least 10 duty days prior to the start date of usage. However, there are instances when this is not possible. In these cases, the WRMO will request the use of WRM after WRMPM concurrence. This will be done through telephonic coordination with the approving authority followed by written request within 24 hours. Telephonic requests will include the same information required in paragraphs **2.26.6.1.** and **2.26.6.2.** provided the information is unclassified (if classified, a STU III must be used).

2.26.8. HQ PACAF Directed Peacetime Use of WRM. Bases may be directed to use WRM or to loan WRM to support a variety of situations. Such direction may come from any of the HQ PACAF agencies in this paragraph. Although all WRM assets are subject to directed use or loan, this action is restricted to WRM equipment including vehicles. The following applies to these situations:

2.26.8.1. HQ PACAF agencies considering a tasking to use or loan WRM to support peacetime operations will comply with the following parameters:

2.26.8.1.1. Approval to use WRM will be obtained through coordination with HQ PACAF approval authorities.

2.26.8.1.2. The authority to direct use or loan of WRM will not be delegated below HQ PACAF level without CWRMO approval.

2.26.8.1.3. Taskings will be coordinated with PACAF/LGX and correspondence will indicate this coordination.

2.26.8.1.4. All taskings will be sent to the WRMPM with an information copy to PACAF/LGX, the appropriate authorities and the parent NAF/LGX.

2.26.8.1.5. Taskings in support of exercises may be placed in the exercise OPORD or ESP.

2.26.8.1.6. Only PACAF/LGX may direct the use of Harvest Eagle, Housekeeping Set, and Kitchen Set assets (whether the entire package or any portion thereof, to include individual pieces of equipment).

2.26.8.2. The use or loan of WRM may be directed in the following situations:

2.26.8.2.1. For contingencies/special projects WRM may be directed by the PACAF Command Post, PACAF/LRC, PACAF Crisis Action Team (CAT), HQ PACAF staff agencies within their functional areas and/or the CWRMO. All taskings, except for munitions, must be coordinated with PACAF/LGX prior to execution.

2.26.8.2.2. For exercises, WRM use may be directed by PACAF/LGX, PACAF/LGTV (vehicles only) and/or the CWRMO. For command post exercises, WRM use may be directed by the PACAF/LRC after coordination with PACAF/LGX.

2.26.8.2.3. For disaster relief, WRM use may be directed by PACAF/LRC or CWRMO.

2.26.9. HQ USAF Approval. See AFI 25-101 and paragraph **2.26.3.**, this instruction.

2.26.10. ABDR Trailers.

2.26.10.1. Prepositioned ABDR trailers are to be used only by designated AFMC CLSS forces. The assets are to be used for support of ABDR missions performed by AFMC as the single USAF manager for ABDR activities.

2.26.10.2. The release authority for prepositioned ABDR trailers will be HQ AFMC/LG. The request will be routed through HQ PACAF/LGX and HQ AFMC/LGTR for coordination and staffing approval.

2.26.10.3. When approved for peacetime use, ABDR trailers will be issued by CLSS personnel only. Accountability will be according to standard supply processes but must be detailed for the purpose of reconstitution.

2.26.10.4. Tracking of ABDR trailers will be through the deployed CLSS unit; however, the funding for replenishment will be billed to the peacetime user.

2.26.11. Documentation/Surveillance. The WRMO will be the focal point for monitoring WRM usage, except for JU WRM. The following actions will be taken:

2.26.11.1. The WRMO will establish and maintain a log, status chart, status board, or file which will contain the following information as a minimum:

2.26.11.1.1. A case number will be assigned to each WRM usage (requested or directed). It will be based on the calendar year. The first request for WRM in 1998 will be assigned the number 98-1: the second, 98-2, etc.

2.26.11.1.2. WRM Items Requested or Directed. Include nomenclature, quantity, and unit of issue.

2.26.11.1.3. Storing Organization.

2.26.11.1.4. Date Use Requested or Directed.

2.26.11.1.5. Date Use Approved or Disapproved. Not required if use directed.

2.26.11.1.6. Approving or Directing Agency.

2.26.11.1.7. DTG or Date and Subject of Approving or Directing Correspondence.

2.26.11.1.8. Inclusive Dates of Usage: Date when WRM is placed into on-base use or leaves the storage base, to the date when WRM is placed back into storage.

2.26.11.1.9. Using Organization(s).

2.26.11.1.10. Extensions. Include same data as in subparagraphs (4) through (8).

2.26.11.1.11. Remarks: Other information applicable to the case.

NOTE:

A summary of WRM currently in use, or used since the last WRM Review Board meeting, should be attached to each set of board minutes.

2.26.11.2. The WRMO will establish procedures for notification that WRM has been returned to storage in serviceable condition.

2.27. Wartime Planning.

2.27.1. General. All bases are responsible for wartime planning for their own base. Some bases are required to plan for non-USAF bases under the COB program. This planning encompasses reception of forces, host nation support, wartime support, and other areas described in this section. There are other non-USAF bases for which WRM support is authorized. The planning for WRM for these locations is assigned to PACAF bases by the CWRMO. When such locations not otherwise assigned under the COB program are assigned to a PACAF base, the following is applicable:

2.27.2. The receipt of any of the WRM authorization documents constitutes assignment of the wartime locations contained therein.

2.27.3. When a base receives a WRM authorization document for a wartime location it should also print a copy of the WAA and TPFDL for that location using GCCS.

2.27.4. While every wartime location has a TPFDL, not every location has a WPARR. This may be due to the fact that the augmenting unit brings all required equipment or in-place equipment is sufficient. Only those locations with a flying mission will have a WAA. There will be a WCDO and IMP for those WAA locations with a prepositioning code of "Y".

2.27.5. When a WRM authorization document is received, the base is responsible for the following:

2.27.5.1. Acquisition of the WRM quantities authorized.

2.27.5.2. Prepositioning of WRM at or near the wartime location.

2.27.5.3. Storage, protection, and preservation of the WRM.

2.27.5.4. Inspection and maintenance of the assets.

2.27.5.5. Accountability and reporting.

2.27.5.6. Wartime movement to the location.

2.27.5.7. Budgeting and funding to support the requirement.

2.27.5.8. Inclusion of wartime movement in base support plans.

2.27.6. Bases will not be responsible for other wartime logistics planning for these locations unless tasked by HQ PACAF/LGX. In addition, no attempt will be made to preposition WRM at the location without prior approval of the NAF, in coordination with the CWRMO.

2.27.7. Planning Requirements. An executable OPlan beddown may be distributed to base-level planners prior to availability of new WRM authorization documents. If changes to the executable beddown eliminate the requirement for aircraft specific WRM items on order for a particular location, the base WRMO should initiate a request to cancel those requisitions. The request will go to NAF/LGX for approval, info HQ PACAF/LGX.

2.27.8. Planning Organization. The WRMPM, WRMO, WRMNCO, Chief of Logistics Plans, and the various WRM program element managers are the most important planners with regard to inclusion of WRM in the various planning documents. Wartime stock planning will be reviewed by the WRM Review Board prior to its inclusion in base support plans. The WRMPM will ensure this is accomplished.

2.28. Administration.

2.28.1. Publications. The publications at **Attachment 2** annotated with a single asterisk will be maintained in the LGX office. Publications annotated with a double asterisk will be maintained by the WRM program element manager or the WRM monitor to which the publication(s) applies. Publications not marked with an asterisk should be available on base either in the base publication library and/or the office of one or more WRM managers. Electronic versions are acceptable provided they are readily accessible.

2.28.2. Files. The following files will be established and maintained. Electronic files may be established provided they are well organized, properly maintained, and readily accessible.

2.28.2.1. WRM Review Board. Include the last four sets of minutes/agendas.

2.28.2.2. WRM Monitor Appointment Letters. Dispose of at the end of the calendar year in which the monitor is reassigned or relieved of WRM duties.

2.28.2.3. WRM Training Records. Dispose of same as appointment letters.

2.28.2.4. WRM Training Guide/Pamphlet. Include current version.

2.28.2.5. WRM Orientation Briefing.

2.28.2.6. WRM Training Materials. Include briefing script, visual aids, copies of handouts, etc.

2.28.2.7. WRM Unit Inspections. Include inspection schedules, inspection reports, and inspection replies for the last four inspections.

2.28.2.8. Waivers to PACAFI 25-101. Correspondence will be maintained until the end of the calendar year in which the waiver was approved or disapproved. Approved permanent waivers may be maintained for a longer period if desired, provided the waiver has been incorporated into the base supplement to this instruction.

2.28.2.9. PACAF WRM Storage Plan (PWSP).

2.28.2.10. IMP.

2.28.2.11. WPARR.

2.28.2.12. Composition Code Listing.

2.28.2.13. Classified Base Identification Code (WRM) Listing.

2.28.2.14. Monthly Maintenance Plan (current month only).

2.28.2.15. Other reports for which the WRMO is OPR or receives a distribution copy. Such reports will be maintained for one year.

2.28.2.16. Peacetime use of WRM. All correspondence will be maintained for one year after use is terminated.

2.28.2.17. Staff Assistance Visit Reports. Include the last two reports.

2.28.2.18. Continuity Folder.

2.28.2.19. Inventory Schedule

2.28.3. Waivers. Requests for waiver to this instruction may be generated by a base-level organization, an initiative by the WRM Review Board, the WRMPM, or WRMO. In the first case the base organization will make its request in writing to the WRMO. Board requests will be made by the WRMO based on the board minutes.

2.28.3.1. Waiver requests, with the exception of waivers to **Chapter 7**, will be prepared by the WRMO, signed by the WRMPM, and sent to PACAF/LGX with information copies to the appropriate HQ PACAF staff function and HQ PACAF/IGL. Waivers to **Chapter 7** will be prepared by LGT, coordinated with the WRMO, and signed by the WRMPM. These requests will be directed to HQ PACAF/LGTV, info HQ PACAF/LGX and HQ PACAF/IGL. The following format will be used for all waiver requests.

2.28.3.1.1. Paragraph reference(s).

2.28.3.1.2. Justification. A detailed explanation why the waiver is requested.

2.28.3.1.3. Duration of waiver. State a specific time period or permanent.

2.28.3.1.4. Impact on WRM program if waiver is disapproved.

2.28.3.2. Requests for waiver will be processed by the CWRMO (HQ PACAF/LGTV, for **Chapter 7**) IAW paragraph **2.12.** and returned to the WRMPM approved or disapproved. The WRMPM will ensure that the results of the waiver requested are distributed to every organization affected by the decision. Results will be briefed at the next WRM Review Board.

2.28.3.3. Permanent waivers will be incorporated into the base supplement unless the approval correspondence indicates this instruction will be changed based on the waiver.

2.28.3.4. Requests for extension of a temporary waiver will include the waiver number assigned by the CWRMO (HQ PACAF/ LGTV, for **Chapter 7**).

2.28.4. Base Supplements. All bases to which this instruction applies should publish a base supplement to this instruction. Supplements will be published IAW AFI 37-160 as supplemented by PACAF. Each HQ PACAF agency listed on the distribution page of this instruction will be included in distribution of the base supplement and changes thereto. Distribution to other PACAF bases is optional.

2.28.5. Correspondence with HQ PACAF. Questions or problems concerning the various aspects of WRM management which require resolution by HQ PACAF and not addressed in this instruction will be sent to the organizations listed in **Table 2.1.** through **Table 2.6.** with info copies to HQ PACAF/ LGX.

2.28.6. WRM Crossfeed. The WRMO will pursue items of interest for dissemination to base WRM managers. These items of interest may be drawn from TIG Briefs, IG reports of other units, symposiums, correspondence from other units, and other sources. The WRMO may use the WRM Review Board, Daily Bulletin, base newspaper, the LGX Newsletter, or other methods as media in this effort. Items of interest not generated by the CWRMO will be forwarded to the CWRMO for possible crossfeed to other bases.

Section 2E—Classification Guidance

2.29. General. Classification guidance is given to consolidate and cross-reference guidance used to protect information pertaining to WRM. This guidance is intended for use with other classification guidance and is not considered all-inclusive. Since WRM is materiel required to support various classified OPlans, information regarding WRM which could reveal the nature of these plans or the capability or lack thereof to support such plans, must be protected from unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure.

2.30. Basic Guidance. DoD 5200.1-R/AFI 31-401.

2.30.1. Derivation of WRM Information Classification. The classification of WRM information is derived from documents from which WRM authorizations are developed. Classification is also derived from documents which WRM authorizations are in support of, i.e., OPlans.

2.30.2. OPlan(s). Since WRM authorizations are based on the WAA and TPFDL developed to support these plans, information which relates to classified information in these plans must be safeguarded. For classification guidance on the WAA and TPFDL see the foreword to the specific OPlan.

2.30.3. AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapter 14. This reference contains instructions pertaining to certain WRM status reports. Since these reports reveal the stockage position of WRM commodities, statements of OPlan support capability and wartime beddown locations, varying degrees of classification are required to protect this data. Also see AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part Two, Chapter 26.

2.30.4. Base Support Plans. In some cases, information concerning COBs or prospective COBs is classified to protect disclosure of beddown locations, expansion of the beddown or other reasons. Since WRM is authorized to support COBs, unclassified WRM information used with classified COB data will be classified.

2.30.5. Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis (NCAA). The NCAA is a planning document used to determine WRM consumables EPSFs. Since an EPSF can be used together with unclassified PWSP data and the PWSP computation formula to derive the number of aircraft sorties the PWSP item is supporting, EPSFs are classified. The NCAA is the primary planning document for munitions. Classification guidance for WRM munitions items is contained in the USAF Munitions Security Classification Guide.

2.31. Inquiries. If a question on WRM classification arises which cannot be resolved by the guidance in the regulation or other sources, an inquiry will be made. The primary office to refer such inquiries to is the office which is OPR for the document in question or which is responsible for the area in which there is a question.

2.32. Classified WRM Items. If a WRM item is classified it will be safeguarded and controlled according to AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapter 19. Any document which reveals the classified nomenclature, nature, or function of the item will bear at least the classification of the item.

2.33. WRM Equipment. Information on WRM equipment, including authorizations and on-hand balances, is unclassified when such information does not reveal the weapon system being supported and the composition code is used instead of the allowance source code. (EXCEPTION: ASs 012, 159, 158 and 929 are exempt from the composition code criteria.) See paragraph **4.25.** for information on composition

codes. Unclassified information on WRM equipment used together with a WRM base code is unclassified. However, if the same information is used with a translation of the stated WRM base code, then the information is Secret. Translation means statement of the location name and/or the geolocation code. If the location or geolocation code is used without the WRM base code, the WRM equipment information is unclassified provided the location itself is not classified and the information complies with this basic guidance.

2.34. WRM Consumables.

2.34.1. When an EPSF is used in conjunction with an IIC or its NSN or nomenclature and an OPlan, the resultant information is Secret.

2.34.2. All WCDO or PWSP products are Secret. Extracts of WCDO or PWSP information will be classified according to the succeeding paragraphs.

2.34.3. The authorized and/or on-hand balances of WRM consumables (one or more IICs) at a single base and its 2200 satellite accounts is unclassified when this information does not reveal data in the following subparagraphs. If this data would be revealed, the information will be classified at least Confidential. (NOTE: In this context, a COB or other non-USAF location is not considered to be a satellite of the S1100/60 base).

2.34.3.1. Planned operating base(s) reflected in the PWSP, WAA or TPFDL. (NOTE: Information in this regard means a statement of location name or geolocation code as well as specifically identifying the location as a planned operating base.)

2.34.3.2. Planned WRM time activity (utilization code) for the applicable MDS at a specific base as reflected in the PWSP or WAA.

2.34.3.3. The number of days support as specified in the WMP.

2.34.3.4. Other classified data or conditions which require protection from unauthorized disclosure.

2.34.3.5. Information regarding on-hand balances of one or more IICs for two or more POBs is unclassified (FOUO) provided the POBs, utilization code or other classified information is not included. Authorized levels, or authorized levels combined with on-hand assets, for one or more IICs for two or more POBs must be classified Secret.

2.34.3.6. When the number of prepositioning objective days is used in combination with its corresponding WRM consumable type, the information is Secret. Further, a statement concerning the number of days support available or not available relative to a WRM consumable class or type is Secret.

2.35. Wartime Subsistence. Information on wartime subsistence is unclassified if it does not reveal TPFDL augmentation strength, total wartime population, D-Day arrival dates, number of days feeding required, number of rations required or number of days feeding on-hand at any given TPFDL location(s). If this data would be revealed it will be classified at least Confidential.

2.36. Limiting Factors. When WRM information pertains to a condition which would prevent a base from accomplishing all or part of its wartime mission (i.e., limiting factors), then this information will be classified at least Secret. Such information relates to a shortage or the condition of WRM as it impacts the mission. The WRMO and WRMPM will coordinate on all WRM LIMFACS.

2.37. Inspection Results. Information on ratings of WRM readiness assessed by PACAF IG teams which reveal limiting factors will be classified at least Secret. Rating information on WRM management will be privileged information according to AFI 90-201.

2.38. Staff Assistance Visit Reports. Reports may be classified depending on the contents. Unclassified reports will be FOUO according to Section H, AFI 37-131.

Table 2.1. HQ PACAF Contact Points (General).

RULE	A If the WRM question or problem pertains to the	B then address the correspondence	C and send an information copy to (see note 1)
1	AFI 25-101	PACAF/LGX	
2	PACAFI 25-101	PACAF/LGX	
3	WAA	PACAF/XPX	PACAF/LGX
4	TPFDL	PACAF/XPX	PACAF/LGX
5	MANFOR	PACAF/XPM	PACAF/LGX PACAF/XPXX
6	LOGDET	PACAF/LGX & LGX	PACAF/XPXX
7	Annex D to CINCPAC OPLAN 5027	PACAF/LGX	PACAF/XPXX
8	manpower	PACAF/XPM	PACAF/LGX
9	budgeting or funding	PACAF/FMB	PACAF/LGX PACAF/LGWX
10	base support planning	PACAF/LGX	PACAF/XPXX & LGX
11	exercises	PACAF/LGX	PACAF/DOXE & LGX
12	wartime WRM movement planning	PACAF/LGX	PACAF/LGTR
13	peacetime WRM shipments via airlift/surface	PACAF/LGX	
14	AFMAN 23-110	PACAF/LGSP	

Note: Base-level units should always include their respective NAFs when communicating with higher headquarters.

Table 2.2. HQ PACAF Contact Points (Storage and Marking).

RULE	A If the WRM question or problem pertains to the	B then address the correspondence to	C and send an information copy to
1	facility projects	PACAF/CEPD	PACAF/LGX PACAF/LGSP
2	leasing/renting storage space	PACAF/LGSP	PACAF/LGX PACAF/CEPE
3	Tone-Down	PACAF/LGX	
4	storage of wartime subsistence	PACAF/SVXR	PACAF/LGX PACAF/LGSP
5	storage of all other WRM	PACAF/LGX PACAF/LGSP	
6	DOD 4145.19-R-1 and related publications	PACAF/LGSP	
7	Interservice, Intraservice, or other agreements	PACAF/LGX	
8	marking WRM	PACAF/LGX	

Table 2.3. HQ PACAF Contact Points (Consumables).

RULE	A If the WRM question or problem pertains to the	B then address the correspondence to	C and send the information copy to (See Note 1)
1	IICs	PACAF/LGX	PACAF/LGSW
2	prepositioning codes	PACAF/LGX	
3	WARCON/EPSFs	PACAF/LGX	PACAF/DOXO
4	non-munitions WCDO	PACAF/LGX	PACAF/DOXO
5	IMP	PACAF/LGSF	PACAF/LGX
6	LOX/LIN	PACAF/LGSF	PACAF/LGX
7	demineralized water	PACAF/LGSF/CEX	PACAF/LGX
8	MREs	PACAF/SVXR	PACAF/LGX
9	redistribution of war consumables	PACAF/LGSW	PACAF/LGX
10	funding (AFSF)	PACAF/LGSP	PACAF/LGX (See Note 2).
11	fire-fighting agents	PACAF/CEXX	PACAF/LGX

NOTES:
1. Same as **Table 2.1.**
2. Add PACAF/LGWX for munitions; PACAF/LGSF for bulk POL, LOX, and LIN; or PACAF/SVXR for MREs, as applicable.

Table 2.4. HQ PACAF Contact Points (Equipment).

RULE	A If the WRM question or problem pertains to the	B then address the correspondence to	C and send an information copy to
1	WPARR	PACAF/LGSW	PACAF/LGX and the appropriate office in **Table 4.1.**
2	WRM ASs	PACAF/LGSW	PACAF/LGX and the appropriate office in **Table 4.1.**
3	Harvest Eagle	PACAF/LGX	PACAF/CEX/SVX
4	Bare Base System	PACAF/LGX	PACAF/CEX/SVX
5	classified WRM base codes	PACAF/LGSW	PACAF/LGX
6	WRM composition codes	PACAF/LGSW	PACAF/LGX
7	base-funded WRM equipment	PACAF/LGSW	PACAF/LGX
8	prepositioning at non-USAF locations	PACAF/LGX	the appropriate office in **Table 4.1.**
9	Joint-Use (JU)	PACAF/LGSW	PACAF/LGX
10	excess WRM equipment	PACAF/LGSW	PACAF/LGX
11	vehicles	PACAF/LGTV	PACAF/LGX
12	packing and crating	PACAF/LGTT	PACAF/LGX
13	WRM fire extinguishers	PACAF/CEXX	PACAF/LGX
14	WRM fire/crash rescue vehicles	PACAF/CEXX	PACAF/LGX and PACAF/LGTV
15	munitions support equipment	PACAF/LGW	PACAF/LGX/LGSW
16	generators and aircraft arresting systems	PACAF/CEXX	PACAF/LGX
17	Aircraft Battle Damage Repair (ABDR) trailers	PACAF/LGM-LLO and AFMC/LGM	PACAF/LGX

NOTE: Same as **Table 2.1.**

Table 2.5. HQ PACAF Contact Points (Maintenance).

RULE	A If the WRM question or problem pertains to the	B then address the correspondence to	C and send an information copy to
1	WRM equipment maintenance (see note)	the WRM equipment manager in **Table 4.1.**	PACAF/LGX
2	WRM tank maintenance (see note)	PACAF/LGM	PACAF/LGX
3	WRM RAP, gun, gun barrel, and gun component maintenance	PACAF/LGW	PACAF/LGX.
NOTE: Including TCTOs and corrosion control.			

Table 2.6. HQ PACAF Contact Points (Miscellaneous Subjects).

RULE	A If the WRM question or problem pertains to	B then address the correspondence to	C and send an information copy to
1	wartime subsistence	PACAF/SVXR	PACAF/LGX
2	Rapid Runway Repair (RRR)	PACAF/CEXX	PACAF/LGX and PACAF/ LGSW (see Note 2)
3	medical WRM	PACAF/SGAL	
4	WRM vehicles	PACAF/LGTV	PACAF/LGX (See Notes)
5	a subject not included in **Table 2.1.** through **Table 2.6.** and rules 1-3 of this Table	PACAF/LGX	
6	disclosure of info to representatives of foreign governments or international pact organizations or visits by such representatives	OPRs concerned	PACAF/IN-FDO
7	WRM funding	PACAF/LGX	
NOTES: 1. Same as **Table 2.1.**. 2. Add PACAF/LGTV if question or problem pertains to a RRR vehicle. 3. Add PACAF/CEXX if question or problem pertains to a fire/crash rescue vehicle.			

Chapter 3

WRM MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

Section 3A—General

3.1. Purpose. To outline policies, procedures, and responsibilities pertaining to the inspection and maintenance of all categories of WRM.

3.2. Objective. To ensure WRM is serviceable. All organizations that store, maintain, or account for WRM have a responsibility to ensure WRM assets are serviceable. If inspection and/or maintenance capability is beyond that of the storing organization, then WRM will be inspected and maintained by the organization possessing the capability. Requests for off-base assistance will be requested through the respective NAF, HQ PACAF/LGX, and the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager. WRM will be inspected and maintained by the organization inspecting and maintaining peacetime assets which are the same as or similar to the WRM assets. Organizations responsible for the inspection and/or maintenance of WRM will ensure a system is established within their existing system for this purpose. This system will include the following as a minimum and will be published in the installation supplement to this instruction:

3.2.1. Identification of WRM requiring maintenance.

3.2.2. Establishment of priorities.

3.2.3. Training of maintenance personnel if a WRM item is not the same as or similar to peacetime items being maintained by these personnel (FTD is available to meet unit training shortfalls and should be requested accordingly).

3.2.4. Application of the quality assurance or quality control program.

3.2.5. Application or establishment of a corrosion control program.

3.2.6. Analysis of base capability to maintain WRM and the identification of workloads beyond base capability.

3.2.7. Inclusion of WRM in maintenance planning and scheduling documents.

3.2.8. Coordination between the storing and maintenance activities.

3.2.9. Identification of WRM requiring TCTO compliance to include ordering of TCTO kits, tagging, and scheduling.

3.2.10. Requisitioning of repair parts.

3.2.11. Identification of WRM monitors in the maintenance organization according to **Chapter 2**.

3.2.12. Maintenance of required records, forms, and status boards.

3.2.13. Identification of manpower required to inspect and maintain WRM.

3.2.14. A valid technical order and TCTO (TCTO series) program.

NOTE:

In the context of this chapter, the words "inspect" and "inspection" are defined as those actions required to identify the condition or status of WRM and changes thereto which may require maintenance action.

3.3. Inspection/Maintenance Intervals.

3.3.1. Initial acceptance inspections will be conducted within 60 calendar days of asset receipt and documented on the appropriate form and/or in the supporting automated system, as applicable.

3.3.2. Unless otherwise prescribed in this instruction, periodic inspections of WRM will be at intervals specified in applicable T.O.s, technical manuals (TMs), or other directives for the same or similar items. Frequency will be increased if climatic or environmental conditions require it.

3.3.3. If a WRM item inspection interval is not prescribed by a T.O., TM, or other directive, the following will be done:

3.3.3.1. A condition inspection will be performed each quarter. A condition inspection is a visual inspection. Containers will be opened to ensure equipment is serviceable. Condition inspections can be done as part of the WRM inspections described in **Chapter 2**, during ORIs, SAVs, etc., or by the custodian, WRM monitor, or program element manager. All assets should be checked during each condition inspection; however, 25 percent is the minimum inspection requirement. NOTE: For chaff, crates, and containers need only to be opened if visual damage is apparent or the barrier paper is wet or torn, in which case specific inspection requirements in T.O. 12P3-1-8 will be followed.

3.3.3.2. Serviceability inspections will be done each year as part of the inventory of WRM. During a serviceability inspection, WRM items will be mechanically/electrically tested, as applicable, to ensure they are ready to perform their wartime mission. Serviceability inspections will be done by the functional user or by the base function which has the capability to perform them. With regard to specific types of items which may fall into this category, the following applies:

3.3.3.2.1. A serviceability check of at least 25 percent of cots, tents, and other canvas or fabric products will be accomplished. If the assets are divided into 275-person subsets, the 25 percent criteria will apply to each subset. The functional user will ensure 100 percent of the assets on-hand receive a serviceability check within a four-year period. The assets will be checked for mildew, dry rot, insects, vermin damage, etc. Tents will be spread out to do this check, but need not be set up. A sample of cots will be put up and tested to ensure they will hold a person.

3.3.3.2.2. Mechanical items will be started to ensure motors, electrical components, seals, etc., function. Tent heaters, field ranges, and immersion heaters will be fired up to ensure they operate. Walk-in refrigerators will be hooked up to ensure they can reach the proper operating temperatures.

3.3.3.2.3. Records of condition and serviceability inspections, to include corrective actions taken, will be kept by the equipment custodian, with a copy sent to the WRMO. For mechanical items, the records will be stored with the equipment in the records jacket.

3.3.3.2.4. Equipment inspections and reconstitution actions will count towards the inventory objective.

3.3.4. WRM assets prepositioned at non-USAF locations are subject to the same inspection intervals as other WRM. Planning for adequate maintenance is part of the prepositioning decision. Inspection and maintenance of WRM stored at a non-USAF location can be done by non-USAF personnel provided they are: qualified; such inspection and maintenance is done according to prescribing T.O.s, this instruction and other directives; and permission is received from HQ PACAF. Waivers to inspection intervals will be granted under unusual circumstances and on a case-by-base basis.

3.3.5. A monthly walk-through inspection will be performed by the storing organization and applicable maintenance shop personnel. The walk-through inspection will identify any damaged containers, missing assets, or circumstances resulting in deteriorated storage capability that requires correction (except munitions). At COBs, QAEs perform walk-through inspections, identify discrepancies, and schedule maintenance for WRM assets. As a minimum, walk-through inspections will include the following:

3.3.5.1. For sealed container, inspect containers only.

3.3.5.2. Physical damage.

3.3.5.3. Visible corrosion.

3.3.5.4. Proper storage.

3.3.5.5. Missing protective covers.

3.3.5.6. Missing hardware (filler caps, bolts, etc.).

3.3.5.7. Complete/legible condition tags.

3.3.5.8. Verify equipment quantity and nomenclature against supporting documents (WPARR, PWSP, R07, etc.).

3.3.5.9. Actions necessary to correct the discrepancies noted.

3.4. Maintenance Scheduling and Priorities. Maintenance activities will schedule WRM for inspection and/or maintenance in the same manner as similar peacetime assets. Scheduling of WRM will include:

3.4.1. Inclusion of WRM in maintenance scheduling meetings.

3.4.2. Scheduling the flow of assets from the storage location to the maintenance shop, if required. The storing activity will arrange for the pickup and delivery of assets to and from the maintenance activity based on the maintenance production schedule.

3.4.3. Accomplishment and distribution of AFTO Forms 350, **Reparable Item Processing Tag**, or other forms, if required.

3.4.4. Establishment of priorities.

3.4.5. Establishment of procedures to control WRM assets while in maintenance to ensure the assets are returned to WRM storage. For WRM being stored by the Chief of Supply, the procedures in AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 11 will be used. For all other storing activities, locally devised procedures, as well as AF Forms 1297, **Temporary Issue Receipt**, or local forms, will be used. WRM issued to a maintenance activity in this context is not considered a peacetime use of WRM.

3.5. Manpower. The impact of projected changes in WRM authorizations on maintenance manpower must be considered in the maintenance management system. When these projections are available, the WRMO and storing activities will provide them to maintenance planners. Maintenance units will work with their wing manpower office to identify maintenance manpower requirements and any manpower realignments which can be made to satisfy the increased workload. Once the affected unit manpower documents (UMDs) have been adjusted appropriate personnel actions can be made. HQ PACAF staff agencies will make every effort to identify programmed WRM level adjustments to PACAF bases and to assist in obtaining appropriate manning.

3.6. Quality Assurance. Each maintenance activity with a quality control function will ensure quality control/assurance personnel include WRM assets in their programs. This will include the following when applicable to a given maintenance or WRM program:

3.6.1. Performing over-the-shoulder inspections to assure maintenance technicians are qualified to work on a WRM item.

3.6.2. Conducting periodic technical inspections on WRM assets to insure maintenance, inspection, preservation, and/or packaging of WRM is being performed according to T.O.s, TMs, and other directives.

3.6.3. Including WRM as a special subject during activity inspections.

3.6.4. Observing maintenance exercises such as TRAP or munitions build-up exercises and providing written comments.

3.6.5. Assisting the WRMO during WRM inspections.

3.6.6. Participating in monthly walk-through inspections.

3.6.7. Review technical orders/TCTO program for compliance with established standard.

3.6.8. Routing quality control reports on WRM through the WRMO and WRMPM.

3.7. Corrosion Control. A corrosion control program will be included in every WRM maintenance system. The program can be developed as an in-house capability or through contract coverage. The objective of the corrosion control program is to prevent corrosion from impacting the serviceability of WRM. Corrosion control on assets will be conducted as prescribed by applicable T.O. guidance or as required, if not specified.

3.8. Condition/Status Tagging. With the exception of vehicles, AGE, bulk fuel, LOX, LIN, bulk deicing fluid, and gases (oxygen, acetylene, argon, halon, etc.), all WRM will be tagged. Storing activities will insure qualified inspectors or maintenance technicians identify the condition and/or status of WRM and tag it appropriately.

3.9. Publications.

3.9.1. For peacetime inspection and maintenance of WRM, maintenance activities will ensure the applicable T.O.s, TMs, TCTOs, TCTO series and other maintenance directives are on file. These publications will include those pertaining to operating the equipment as well as inspections, overhaul (if authorized) and parts breakdown. An inactive file of all completed/rescind TCTOs will be kept on file by the respective unit agency or QAE, as applicable.

3.9.2. Inspection and parts breakdown publications for WRM planned for use at a non-USAF location during wartime operations will be maintained at the employment site or at the MOB/COB for transport to the non-USAF location. Such publications include operating instructions, inspection work cards, illustrated parts breakdown publications, repair instructions, T.O.s, and TMs, and will be identified by maintenance activities and maintained by the functional user. One set of operating publications for each WRM commodity per location will be maintained. At least one set of inspection and parts breakdown publications will be maintained tailored to each non-USAF location. Packing lists will be devised for checking the accuracy of publications being maintained.

3.9.3. A list of commonly used T.O. series is provided in **Table 3.1.** Publications pertaining to specific items are listed in the numerical publications (0-1 series T.O.s) within the number group for the category of the item concerned. See T.O.s 00-1 and 0-2-1 for indexes of technical publications.

3.9.4. Using the PWSP provided by the CWRMO, maintenance activities will ensure T.O.s and TCTO series required for the inspection and maintenance of new items are ordered so they arrive on or near the start of the fiscal year the new items are required. This allows for timely inspections and required T.O. compliance.

3.10. Records. Maintenance and operational records pertaining to WRM items will be maintained according to AFI 21-101. AFI 24-302, AFI 32-1062, AFI 32-1063, T.O. 00-20-2, AFMAN 23-110, and other T.O.s and prescribing directives. Records and forms will be maintained and disposed of according to AFMAN 37-123 and AFMAN 37-139. AGE assets requiring maintenance records will not need 1574 tags verifying serviceability if the serviceability of asset is annotated on the record.

3.11. Requests for Assistance. When maintenance capability shortfalls cannot be resolved at base-level, the Logistics Group Commander will request assistance from HQ PACAF. (EXCEPTION: Requests for supply assistance will be made according to AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapter 1, Section E.) Requests will be in writing using **Table 3.2.** as a guide. An information copy will be sent to the appropriate office at the Numbered Air Force as appropriate. Requests will include the following as a minimum:

3.11.1. Detailed inspection and maintenance requirements to include mandays.

3.11.2. Analysis of base capability and reason(s) why workload is beyond that capability. Explain action(s) being taken to resolve shortfall and ECD.

3.11.3. Details of assistance required to include such things as: AFSCs, special qualifications, NSN, quantity of equipment, T.O. number(s), etc.

3.11.4. Statement regarding parts availability.

3.11.5. Statement regarding availability of O&M funds to defray TDY costs.

3.12. Repair Parts. When it is determined repair parts are required to repair a WRM item, the maintenance activity will request them from Supply. The highest UJC available will be used.

3.13. Technical Order/TCTO Procedures. Commanders are responsible to ensure a viable T.O./TCTO program is established. The T.O. procedures covered in AFI 21-101 will be used for WRM maintenance with the following additional instructions:

3.13.1. Base agencies storing WRM maintained by an organization under the Logistics Group Commander will send a list of these items by type to the quality assurance branch. The Quality Assurance Branch will screen the list to ensure applicable publications and associated TCTO series are requisitioned within the maintenance activity.

3.13.2. Quality Assurance will monitor T.O./TCTO publications pertaining to identified WRM assets. After determining applicability, the Quality Assurance Branch will forward a list of required T.O./TCTO publications to the Supply Inspection Section. A copy will be sent to the storing agencies and the WRMO. The supply inspection section will specify the quantity of kits required to modify assets stored by supply. This information will be forwarded to the plans, scheduling, and documentation section with an information copy to the WRMO listing the number of assets by NSN and number of kits required. Maintenance materiel control will order TCTO kits or components required to modify WRM assets. The Supply Inspection Section will prepare a DD Form 1574 for serviceable assets stored by supply, or a DD Form 1576, **Test/Modification Tag Materiel**, to indicate the noncompliance with T.O./TCTO, and update the locally developed report.

3.13.3. The WRMO is encouraged to attend the monthly maintenance and supply TCTO reconciliation meeting which will aid in monitoring TCTO status of WRM property.

3.13.4. Collocated Operating Base (COB) Technical Order Distribution Office (TODO) and Technical Order Distribution Account (TODA). The following are minimum requirements for COB TODO/ TODA activities:

3.13.4.1. TODO, TODA custodians and assigned QAEs will be trained in technical order distribution management IAW T.O. 00-5-2.

3.13.4.2. A TODO account will be established for each COB. Each functional area will establish a TODA.

3.13.4.3. Unit TODO will maintain a continuity book. The book will contain the following information, as a minimum: sub-account numbers and primary and alternate representatives, training certificates, a listing of all QAE self-inspection checklists, code selected reconciliation listing (CSRL) from Tinker AFB of all technical orders on account, copies of computer generated AFTO Forms 187, technical order request worksheets, etc.

3.13.4.4. TODO will perform an annual inspection, as a minimum, on each sub-account throughout the year. As a minimum, currency of tech orders, supplements filed, list of effective pages, condition of tech orders, method of tracking tech orders, and a review of the ATOMS or AFTO Form 110 cards will be inspected. Additionally, each TODA will inspect assigned tech orders upon receipt of the microfiche index.

3.13.4.5. Each TODA will maintain a Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO) file which will contain a list of all TCTOs on Initial Distribution (ID), active file, inactive file, completed file, rescinded file, and non-applicable file.

3.13.4.6. Each TODA will maintain a continuity book. The book will contain the following information, as a minimum: pertinent information received from unit TODO, appointment letters, training certificates, technical order requisition status, AFTO Forms 215 code status on each T.O. requisitioned, self-inspection checklist, and inspections.

3.13.4.7. TODO will maintain a microfiche index of all technical orders on ID by the TODAs.

3.13.4.8. TODO will perform follow up actions when technical orders are not received within 60 days after receipt of status notification through Technical Order Distribution Control Activity (TODCA).

Section 3B—WRM Equipment Maintenance

3.14. General. The guidance and procedures in this section are in addition to those found in **Section 3A**, this chapter and **Chapter 4**.

3.15. Maintenance Responsibility. The responsibility for the inspection/maintenance (except functional user/operator inspection and maintenance) is in **Table 3.3.**

3.16. Rotation. One method used to enhance WRM equipment serviceability is periodic rotation with similar peacetime assets. Rotation guidance is in **Chapter 4**, **Section 4I**.

3.17. Reports. When requisitioning parts for WRM equipment, some types of equipment require MICAP reporting according to AFI 21-103 and AFMAN 23-110. WRM equipment items out-of-commission or expected to be out-of-commission for more than 10 days due to lack of parts, repair capability or non-compliance with a TCTO will be reported to the WRMO. If an item passes its original ETIC and has not been placed back in service, an ETIC update needs to be submitted to the WRMO. Upon assets being returned to storage/service, a letter to the WRMO is required. The WRMO will monitor the process and alert the respective NAF, HQ PACAF/LGX, and the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for assistance as required.

3.18. Spare Parts Kits .During peacetime, repair parts required to maintain WRM equipment will be obtained from base stocks or through requisitioning. Some WRM equipment may be supported with support packages of spare parts. This mode of support will be considered for equipment items earmarked for non-USAF locations since base stock levels are sufficient to support such equipment at MOBs and COBs. Support packages will be considered for MOB/COB support on a case-by-case basis. AFI 25-101 and the following apply to support packages:

3.18.1. Maintenance activities, in coordination with functional users, will identify and prepare lists of spare parts required up to D+30. Cure-dated and shelf-life items will not be included unless essential. Each list will include:

3.18.1.1. End item being supported (NSN and nomenclature).

3.18.1.2. Basis of support, i.e., how many end items will the kit support? This can be on a basis of one kit per end item or one kit to support a number of end items earmarked for a non-USAF location.

3.18.1.3. Parts required, to include part number, NSN, nomenclature, ERRC, unit cost, quantity per kit, and extended cost.

3.18.1.4. Total cost of the kit.

3.18.2. The lists will be coordinated through the Chief of Supply and WRMO and sent by a transmittal letter signed by the WRMPM to PACAF/LGX and PACAF/LGSW.

3.18.3. The lists will be reviewed by PACAF/LGX, applicable PACAF WRM maintenance manager, and PACAF/LGSW. This review may add and/or delete items. The lists will be processed according to the provisions of AFI 25-101.

3.18.4. When approval to requisition is granted, bases will upload approved support package items on special detail records. Requisitioning is contingent on availability of stock fund monies. (NOTE: If support package items are used, the O&M funds of the using organization will be used to purchase them and reordered by the stock fund.)

3.18.5. When the parts are received they will be crated/boxed, sealed and identified against the end item by registration or serial number. Packing lists will be prepared according to AFI 10-403 based on support package contents. Support packages will be stored with the end item, if possible, if this action will not cause additional workload to move the kits and not interfere with maintenance actions and if the kits are protected from adverse weather conditions. If kits are not stored with the end item, mark the storage location according to **Chapter 9**.

3.18.6. Support packages will be inventoried if parts from them are used to support an approved use of the end item, or annually, whichever comes first. Package contents will not be used to repair the end items unless the end items are to be used for an approved peacetime use which cannot be satisfied by other end items. Such use will be approved by the WRMPM.

3.18.7. Support package lists will be reviewed annually by maintenance activities, functional users, the Chief of Supply, and the WRMO. Recommended changes will be processed according to paragraphs **3.18.2.** through **3.18.5.**

3.18.8. Whenever a base receives equipment not covered by a support package, action will be taken within 30 days to comply with these procedures.

3.18.9. If WRM equipment is transferred to another PACAF base to fill WRM shortages the support package(s) will be transferred.

3.19. Cannibalization. Parts will not be cannibalized from any piece of WRM equipment unless the action is necessary to render a piece of equipment serviceable to support an emergency condition described in **Chapter 2**. Prior approval of the WRMPM is required.

3.20. Powered AGE. The term aerospace ground equipment is defined in T.O. 00-20-7. Qualified maintenance technicians will perform servicing inspections, functional checks, load checks (as applicable), and minor corrosion control treatment on serviceable powered AGE every 30 days. Load checks on flight line diesel engine generator sets are to be sustained for a minimum of 15 minutes. Periodic inspections (PEs) will be accomplished and documented annually following the guidance for annual inspections contained in the applicable Air Force PE workcards. In those areas where weather or storage condition have a deteriorating effect on powered AGE, or when circuitry load checks on weapon systems are beyond normal static run-up procedures, the applicable equipment item will be dispatched for a period not to exceed 24 hours to complete the functional check. Such dispatch will be accomplished based on a written schedule approved by the WRMPM.

3.21. Nonpowered AGE.

3.21.1. Periodic Inspections (PEs) will be accomplished and documented annually, following the guidance for annual inspections contained in applicable Air Force inspection workcards. Functional checks and minor corrosion treatment will be accomplished every 90 days. If equipment is stored outdoors, more frequent inspections may be necessary based on weather conditions, equipment condition, and/or equipment configuration.

3.21.2. If a base determines WRM nonpowered AGE is to be stored in depot-pack containers (disassembled), calendar periodic inspections will be done on a scheduled basis. The storing organization will maintain a current DD Form 1227 on each piece of nonpowered AGE in this storage mode.

3.22. Vehicles. (See **Chapter 7**).

3.23. Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE). FMSE will be maintained and inspected according to applicable T.O.s. Examples of FMSE systems include the R-14 fuel system (including bladders), R-22 transfer pump, FFU-15E portable filter separators, Aerial Bulk Fuel Delivery System (ABFDS), and mobile pantographs.

3.23.1. Overall maintenance and inspection of FMSE at Korean beddown locations is delegated to the 607 Air Support Squadron (ASUS). The 607 ASUS/CC will be responsible for funding all TDY costs associated with the inspection/maintenance trips. The inspection/maintenance team will coordinate billeting, and transportation requirements with the host unit at the beddown location. NOTE: Until contract maintenance and inspection procedures are in place, 374 LG will continue to provide maintenance and inspection support to the Korea FMSE program.

3.23.2. Locations that store FMSE will be responsible for providing storage, bench stocks, requisition of tools, spares, and technical orders to logistically support FMSE at each site. They will also be responsible for coordinating any vehicle requirements and refueling maintenance support to assist the inspection/maintenance teams.

3.24. Filter Elements. The Chief of Transportation will ensure sufficient fuel filter elements are on-hand to provide replacement under wartime pumping rates for refueling vehicles. The Base Civil Engineer is responsible for fuel filters for fixed/installed fuel systems. The Base Fuels Officer and the WRMO will participate in the decision on the number of filter elements to maintain. (For vehicles, see also paragraph **7.12.5.**)

3.25. Ground Power Generators. WRM ground power generators, CES type, will be inspected and maintained according to AFI 32-1062, AFI 32-1063 and applicable equipment T.O.s. Documentation will be done on AF Form 487, **Emergency Generator Operating Log**, and AF Form 719, **Historical Record - Diesel Electric Generator and System**. Emergency power generator and TF-1 light towers maintained by CES will be load tested each quarter using criteria listed in AFI 32-1062 and AFI 32-1063.

3.26. Fire Extinguishers. The base fire department will ensure records are maintained on WRM fire extinguishers. The record will list the extinguisher by type, serial number, location, maintenance, hydrostatic test due dates, date of last inspection, and name of inspector. AF Form 1071, **Inspection / Maintenance Record**, or automated methods will be used to document the above information. Applicable directives on the inspection of fire extinguishers are: NFPA Standard #10 (portable fire extinguishers);

13F4-401 and 13F4-4-111 (wheeled HALON 1211 type units); and appropriate manufacturers brochures on portable hand type Halon, Dry Chemical, and Water Fire Extinguishers.

3.27. Aircraft Arresting Systems. Regular required inspections and preventive maintenance actions for mobile aircraft arresting systems (MAAS) are described in T.O. 35E8-2-10-1. In addition, the MAAS should be overhauled every ten years, regardless of use. Those locations not having overhaul capability should requisition serviceable absorbers from San Antonio/Air Logistics Center. These absorbers are requisitioned using depot level reparables (DLRs) funds. These funds should be programmed not later than 24 months before overhauls due date to allow for lead time. Any concerns should be addressed to PACAF/CEXX.

Section 3C—WRM Consumables Maintenance

3.28. General. The inspection and maintenance of WRM consumables are the responsibility of the Chief of Supply and the Logistics Group Commander. The guidance in **Section 3A** of this chapter applies to WRM consumables. The guidance and procedures in this section pertain to peculiar requirements for WRM consumables.

3.29. Corrosion Control of Storage Drums. Every effort will be made to rotate drummed products through POS to preclude shelf-life expiration of the products. If drums deteriorate to the point of condemnation, the product will be transferred to serviceable drums since corrosion control of drums is not cost-effective.

3.30. Oil. Each year SA-ALC revises T.O. 42B2-1-107-1. This update gives the quality status of MIL-L-7808 and MIL-L-23699 turbine engine oils which have been retested since the last T.O. revision and applies to all stocks of WRM oil of these types.

3.31. Bulk POL. Will be inspected and tested according to T.O. 42B-1-1, MIL-HDBK 200, and other applicable directives.

3.32. Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons (TRAP), Guns, Gun Barrels, and Components, (General). This section only applies to units storing and/or maintaining WRM TRAP assets. All references to guns in this paragraph include guns, barrels, and other gun components. Qualified maintenance technicians will inspect and repair these WRM consumables according to the following directives as applicable: T.O. 00-85A-03-1, 00-20K series T.O.s, 11 series T.O.s, 1-1 series T.O.s, and this instruction. The unit Armament Systems Superintendent or Weapons QAE is ultimately responsible to ensure all assigned RAP assets are serviceable to meet OPlan taskings. The Armament Superintendent or Weapons QAE will ensure required TCTOs, maintenance actions, supply discipline, and a budget are in-place to support maintenance of assigned assets. Unit personnel will review and have a working knowledge of the PWSP. Maintenance organizations will establish and maintain a rescinded TCTO file according T.O. 00-5-2 for use as a reference and in training.

3.32.1. Each base authorized TRAP and guns in the PWSP will develop local procedures to track and ensure maintenance requirements are identified, scheduled, and accomplished. As a minimum, procedures will include: nomenclature, Item Identification Code (IIC), National Stock Number, serial number, location, inspection completion date, inspection due date, condition of the item and status (parts on order, off-base requisition number, estimate delivery date of shipment and follow-up action), and

those requirements established in this paragraph, **Section 3A** of this chapter, and **Chapter 7**, **Chapter 9**, and **Chapter 10**. The procedures will be developed and published by the WRMO and representatives from supply, transportation, and maintenance as part of the unit supplement to this instruction. The following procedures, as a minimum, will be covered.

3.32.1.1. Scheduling procedures. A report will be used for scheduling WRM equipment in for maintenance. Scheduling will include identification of quarterly maintenance requirements by type of item, serial number, storage location, and configurations. The quarterly schedule will be used to develop monthly/weekly maintenance plans. These plans will include assets due inspection/maintenance during that period; assets scheduled in a previous period but not accomplished; unscheduled requirements; and requirements based on walk-through inspections. Scheduling will include corrosion control requirements, procedures for the flow of assets through the maintenance cycle, pickup and delivery schedules, coordination requirements, timing, forms to be used, tagging procedures, and assignment of OPRs for each task.

3.32.1.1.1. Make all efforts to ensure an even flow of assets into the maintenance cycle. Some "peaks" are permissible if the workload is acceptable to maintenance. If an unacceptable peak develops due to lack of maintenance capability or the receipt of assets redistributed from another base, the inspection due date on a portion may be adjusted one quarter of maintenance/inspection interval, up or down, to even out the peak.

3.32.1.1.2. When a new weapon system comes on-line, the supporting WRM TRAP and guns are normally provided in new condition from the ALC or contractor. Using the date of manufacture or date of receipt, if the manufacture date is unknown, the assets will be evenly flowed into the maintenance/inspection cycle. For built-up tanks, this will be based on a maximum two, four, or six year cycle depending on the expected or known storage mode (See **Table 3.4.**).

3.32.1.1.3. Adjustments to the inspection cycle will be reflected in a locally designed program to track the inspection interval. When releveling is done in the report, the due dates will not agree with the condition tags (DD Form 1574). Condition tags will be updated during the next walk-through inspection or whenever the assets are scheduled into maintenance, whichever is earlier.

3.32.1.2. Meetings. Include mandatory attendees, agenda, timing, purpose, etc.

3.32.1.3. Priorities.

3.32.1.4. Packing and crating requirements.

3.32.1.5. Status reporting. Include a requirement to keep Supply and the WRMO informed on a periodic basis of the number of inspections scheduled, completed on schedule, completed above schedule, and problem areas.

3.32.1.6. Local forms (optional).

3.32.1.7. TCTO Procedures. Accomplish TCTOs during the normal inspection cycle, however TCTO rescission dates will not be allowed to elapse before compliance even if this means a temporary uneven work flow. All TCTOs will be complied with upon receipt of the kits or bits and pieces starting with PWSP authorized assets and then for any excess items. If TCTOs are not complied with, the DD Forms 1574, **Serviceable Label-Materiel**, on the packing crate will be replaced by a DD Form 1576 with the appropriate data.

3.32.1.7.1. TCTO kits for TRAP and guns will be requisitioned by, issued to, and stored by the base supply TCTO unit according to AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 24.

3.32.1.7.2. If a TCTO kit contains dated items, the inspection section will be notified to establish a date suspense file as outlined in AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 26.

3.32.1.7.3. TCTO kits for canistered tanks will be stored inside the canister or in inside storage.

3.32.1.7.4. The TCTO unit will prepare and process a turn-in to base supply and simultaneously issue any required kits to the maintenance activity.

3.32.1.7.5. Maintenance will take necessary action to extend TCTO rescission dates as required.

3.32.1.7.6. Transfer of TRAP or guns to another base will require movement of applicable TCTO kits with the assets.

3.32.1.8. Procedures for assets stored at non-USAF locations, if applicable.

3.32.1.9. Inspection Procedures.

3.33. RAP, Guns, Gun Barrels, and Components (Maintenance). All RAP, guns, gun barrels, and components acceptance inspection will be performed using the complete inspection and maintenance criteria listed in the applicable commodity technical order. The ten percent annual inspection cycle will begin after the completion of the acceptance inspection. Guns and RAP will be removed from barrier paper and inspected at least once every 10 years using a cycle of ten percent per year. (EXCEPTION: If containers have been damaged, are deteriorated, or damage to contents is suspected, contents will be inspected immediately.) Special emphasis will be placed on the following:

3.33.1. WRM barrels are inspected upon initial acceptance and sealed in barrier paper together with desiccant. A random ten percent of the barrels will be inspected each year.

3.33.2. The “inspected by/date” block on DD Form 1574 will reflect the month and year of inspection. The “next inspection” block will reflect the calendar year quarter when the next inspection is due. These procedures apply to all assets on the locally developed report.

3.33.3. Serviceability of assets.

3.33.4. Compliance with applicable TCTOs (active and rescinded) and proper annotation on AFTO Form 95, **Significant History Data** or automated history.

3.33.5. Proper configuration of assets and availability of required accessories to conform to PWSP requirements (e.g. a TER must have required sway brace pads, lugs, and attaching hardware).

3.33.6. All required accessories not installed on the asset will be sealed in a waterproof package and stored in the same container with the asset but outside the barrier paper. (TER sensing switch guards will not be installed on the asset.)

3.33.7. An annotated AFTO Form 95 will be sealed in a waterproof package and stored in the same container with the asset but outside the barrier paper.

3.33.8. Before sealing RAP, launchers, guns, and gun pods and barrels in barrier paper and placing in the appropriate container, accomplish the following:

3.33.8.1. Desiccant will be placed with the asset per the item T.O., SPI, or other direction. NOTE: There is a formula to determine QTY required based on cubic feet.

3.33.8.2. A humidity indicator will be packed with each asset. The humidity indicator will be secured with tape.

3.33.8.3. An annotated DD Form 1574 will be secured to the asset and another completed DD Form 1574 will be affixed to the outside of the container. Care must be taken to ensure entries prescribed by AFMAN 23-110, such as condition, status code, NSN, part number, date next inspection due, etc., are annotated. The current TCTO status will be reflected in the remarks block of the DD Form 1574.

3.34. Aircraft Tank Maintenance. The guidance and procedures in this section are peculiar to WRM aircraft fuel tanks and containers and are in addition to paragraph **5.32.**

3.34.1. The inspection interval for built-up tanks is related to their storage location. The cycle should be broken down into months and a specific number of tanks will be scheduled for maintenance in each of these months. See **Table 3.4.**

3.34.2. The "next inspection" block of the condition tag shows the month/year the tank will be scheduled for inspection based on tank storage mode and the data appearing in the "inspected by/date" block on the tag. The "next inspection" date serves as the basis for calculating "inspection due" column in the locally developed report. See paragraph **3.32.** for situations where these two dates do not match.

3.34.3. When the storage mode for built-up tanks is changed, there will be a corresponding change in the maintenance interval and the locally developed report. Procedures are as follows:

3.34.3.1. If the change in storage improves the protection of the tanks, the condition tag and the locally developed report will remain the same. This criteria applies due to the tanks being subjected to the outside environment. The period of exposure is irrelevant.

3.34.3.2. If the change in storage mode decreases the protection for the tanks, the condition tag and the P-39 (or similar) report will be changed to reflect the earliest inspection due date based on **Table 3.4.**

3.34.4. Tanks will be inspected for condition and prepared for storage according to T.O. 00-85A-03-1. The applicable tank overhaul manual will be used to further identify and exemplify, without disassembly of the assets, technical order inspection requirements. Maintenance action on defective assets will be according to the applicable overhaul manual.

3.34.4.1. As a minimum, the following will be accomplished during the acceptance inspection and scheduled maintenance:

3.34.4.1.1. Ensure each fuel tank assembly has a properly annotated AFTO Form 95 (Significant Historical Data).

3.34.4.1.2. Clean all exposed wiring, connectors, and other electrical parts IAW applicable technical order.

3.34.4.1.3. Clean all mechanical parts and electrical bonding surfaces with solvent compound MIL-C-38736.

3.34.4.1.4. Replace unserviceable/corroded hardware (screws, bolts, cannon plugs, etc.).

3.34.4.1.5. Perform a complete functional check to include a fuel quantity check, refuel/defuel check, continuity check, stop defuel check, jettison check, and leak check (if applicable IAW tank T.O.). If any functional checks fail, the tank will be troubleshot and repaired.

3.34.4.1.6. Upon completion of all maintenance, the interior of the tank will be fogged with preservatives consisting one part compound (MIL-C-6529, Type I) and three parts oil (MIL-L-6081 Grade 1010) IAW T.O. 00-85A-03-1.

3.34.4.1.7. Air and fuel standpipes will be capped and cannon plugs filled with non-hardening greases-like silicon compound NSN 6850-00-880-7616 then capped. F-16 ejector breeches will be lubricated with MIL-G-4343 then ejector retainers reinstalled.

3.34.4.1.8. Backshells of F-16 cannon plugs will be coated with corrosion preventative compound MIL-C-16173.

3.34.4.2. During acceptance inspection external tanks will be cleaned IAW T.O. 1-1-691.

3.34.4.3. During scheduled maintenance external tanks will be touched up or repainted as required IAW T.O. 1-1-8.

3.34.5. Built-up tanks will be included in the base corrosion control program and will be based on the storage and climatic conditions the tanks are subjected to. In extremely damp or corrosive environments, the following may be used to supplement the normal painting/coating procedures. Corrosion prevention compound (CPC) may be used around tank filler caps, bar seams and bolts and can be applied over existing paint. Only CPC, Grade 2 (MIL-C-16173, NSN 8030-00-062-5866) will be used.

3.34.6. Guidance in paragraph **3.32.1.7.** pertaining to TCTOs applies to built-up tanks.

3.34.7. Condition status tags will be affixed to each tank and container. Tags will be positioned so they are visible when the tank is in storage. The current TCTO status will be reflected in the Remarks block of the DD Form 1574. See paragraph **9.19.2.** and **Attachment 3** for procedures to stencil DD Form 1574 data on tanks.

3.35. Inspection Intervals and Procedures (Canistered Tanks). Canistered tanks will not be processed into maintenance on a scheduled periodic basis except when canisters are scheduled for corrosion control treatment. Since canistered assets are not processed through maintenance on a periodic basis, the "next inspection due" column on the locally developed report for canistered tanks will indicate 499 (4th quarter CY 1999). During the monthly walk-through inspection, canisters will be inspected for pink or white humidity indicators, excessive corrosion, and punctures. Canisters found in this condition will be scheduled for maintenance. Canisters will also be scheduled into maintenance when contents are required to be built-up.

3.36. Tank Crate Maintenance. The Chief of Transportation is responsible for inspecting and repairing slotted angle (Dexion) tank crates. The Logistics Group Commander is responsible for inspecting and repairing bi-pac containers. Condition tags will not be used to identify the condition of these items. Damaged crates which endanger the tanks will be replaced. Tanks will be removed from such crates and placed in racks or on temporary cradles until replacement crates are received. Other repairs will be accomplished while the tanks are in the maintenance cycle.

3.37. Canister Maintenance. Canisters serve a twofold purpose: shipping containers and storage containers. Canisters provide PACAF greater flexibility, manpower, and dollar savings in storage, maintenance, and transportation compared to built-up tanks. Canisters will be given the same priority as built-up tanks with respect to corrosion control and maintenance. Corrosion control and maintenance will be performed on those canisters deteriorated to the point where moisture could damage the tanks or result in having to build-up the tanks. This paragraph applies to metal and fiberglass canisters.

3.37.1. Serviceable and unserviceable canisters will be scheduled for maintenance and/or corrosion control, as appropriate. In those instances where in-house capability is unavailable or inadequate the following options will be pursued. First, the in-house capability can be increased or added. Second, a commercial contract can be considered. The second option will be used while the first option is being developed. If a contract is pursued, the Logistics Group Commander or equivalent will budget for funds, if none are available, and will submit a purchase request to the applicable contracting officer when funds are available.

3.37.2. Under no circumstances will canisters be denested to perform maintenance or corrosion control.

3.37.3. The condition of the contents does not necessarily correspond to the condition of the canister. Care will be taken to identify the canister and contents on separate condition tags. Unless there is evidence to the contrary based on canister condition, the tanks will be considered serviceable.

3.37.4. Canisters will be inspected according to T.O. 00-85A-03-1. When punctures are discovered or the humidity level is high, the following procedures apply. (NOTE: Maintenance may be performed at the storage site to reduce movement.)

3.37.4.1. Open both ends of canister.

3.37.4.2. Contents will be checked for corrosion and moisture. If contents are not corroded or only a small amount of moisture is present, use an H-1 heater or equivalent to dry out the canister by blowing hot air through the openings. If corrosion or excessive moisture is found after opening the container, comply with paragraph **5.41.1.6.** If approval to build-up the tanks is received, do the following. Remove all contents from containers and provide environmental protection control, as necessary, and then, assemble the tanks.

3.37.4.3. Repair punctures according to applicable technical orders.

3.37.4.4. Replace desiccant and humidity indicators.

3.37.4.5. Before resealing the canister, inspect packaged kits and parts for dryness and serviceability. Contents will not be denested to remove outdated cure-date items. If TCTO kits are on-hand, store the items inside the canister. Stencil the canister with the type of TCTO kit stored inside. Order cure-date parts kits to replace expired cure-dated items, if applicable by mission design series (MDS). These kits will be stored by the War Reserve Materiel section in supply.

3.37.4.6. The canister will be resealed and checked for leaks.

3.37.5. Tag canisters with one of the following, as appropriate, and segregate by condition. Place the tags on the humidity indicator end of the canister.

3.37.5.1. DD Form 1574 will be placed on serviceable (Condition Code A, B, or C) canisters. Serviceable is defined as a condition where the canister has only minor dents and corrosion and provides complete protection to the contents. Only preventive maintenance is required.

3.37.5.2. DD Form 1577-2 will be placed on unserviceable (reparable) canisters. An unserviceable canister is defined as one which cannot provide protection or a controlled environment for the contents. Repair is economical and feasible at base-level or by a contractor.

3.37.5.3. DD Form 1577 will be placed on condemned canisters. A condemned canister is defined as one which is beyond economical/feasible repair which hinders normal removal of the contents. Canisters in this condition will be stored inside, if possible, pending further action. If canisters are condemned there are two options available. First, if replacement fiberglass containers are available for that type of tank, they will be obtained and the tanks will be transferred. Second, the tanks will be built up.

3.38. Tank Serviceability Test. Part of the IG criteria for rating WRM readiness is serviceability. Built-up tanks selected at random will undergo WRM serviceability checks as required by the applicable 6J-series technical orders. Exercise of serviceability checks during local exercises is optional but recommended. If such exercises are conducted, the following criteria will be used by quality assurance inspectors to rate tank serviceability.

3.38.1. During serviceability checks, if a tank requires minor repairs which can be accomplished within 15 minutes, the tank will be rated serviceable. Tanks which cannot be repaired within this timeframe fall under the fail criteria.

3.38.2. Major discrepancies, defective valves, hook lock mechanisms, or failed transfer and electrical checks will constitute a tank failure.

Table 3.1. Technical Publication References.

RULE	A If the maintenance area of interest pertains to	B then the technical data will be found in the
1	visual inspection	00-20 series
2	miscellaneous publications	00-25 series
3	protective packaging and preservation packaging	00-85 series.
4	aircraft (general)	1-1 series.
5	aircraft fuel tanks	6J series.
6	munitions support equipment	11 series.
7	fire extinguishers	13 series
8	ground electrical and electronic equipment	31 series.
9	shop machinery and equipment	34 series
10	ground handling, support air mission base operating equipment	35 series.

RULE	A If the maintenance area of interest pertains to	B then the technical data will be found in the
11	vehicles, construction, and materials handling equipment and components	36 series.
12	fuel, oil, propellants handling	37 series.
13	air conditioning, heating, plumbing refrigerating, ventilating, and water treatment equipment	40 series.
14	subsistence and food service equipment	41 series.
15	laundry units	48 series
16	aircraft arresting system	35E8-2-5-1 (BAK-12) 35E8-2-5-4 (BAK-12) 35E8-2-10-1 (Mobile Aircraft Arresting System) 35E8-2-10-4 (Mobile Aircraft Arresting System)

Table 3.2. Requests for Maintenance Capability Assistance.

RULE	A If the request for maintenance assistance pertains to	B then the request will be sent by the	C to	D with an information copy to
1	WRM maintained by an organization under the Logistics Group Commander (except organizations maintaining munitions, guns or TRAP)	Logistics Group Commander	PACAF/LGMF	the function manager if an equipment item (see **Table 4.1.**)
2	tanks, guns, or RAP	Logistics Group Commander	PACAF/LGWS	N/A
3	WRM maintained by base civil engineer	Support Group Commander	PACAF/CEX	N/A
4	vehicles	Logistics Group Commander	PACAF/LGTV	the functional manager (see **Table 4.1.**).
5	use of WRM to augment existing capability	Logistics Group Commander	PACAF/LGX	N/A

RULE	A If the request for maintenance assistance pertains to	B then the request will be sent by the	C to	D with an information copy to
6	O & M funds	Base Comptroller	PACAF/FMA	PACAF/LGSP, PACAF/LGX, and the WRMPM.
7	munitions	Logistics Group Commander	PACAF/LGW	applicable NAF

Table 3.3. Base-Level Maintenance Responsibilities.

RULE	A If the category of WRM equipment pertains to	B then the equipment will be maintained by the
1	AGE (powered and nonpowered)	Logistics Group Commander
2	tank sets and aircraft related station set items	Logistics Group Commander
3	munitions support	Logistics Group Commander
4	storage tanks/bladders (see note 1)	Chief of Supply.
5	vehicles (including refueling systems in Part K, AS 929 and RRR)	Chief of Transportation
6	463L pallets and nets	The organization storing the item.
7	RRR items (excluding vehicles)	CES
8	ground power generators	CES
9	food services	Services Commander and CES
10	laundry unit	Services Commander
11	AM2 matting	CES
12	water purification and storage units (see note 1)	CES
13	billeting	Services Commander and CES
14	tent heating, lighting, refers, and bath units	CES
15	fire extinguishers	CES
16	portable water demineralizers	CES
17	Communication-Computer Systems	Communication squadron
18	Individuals Weapons	Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM)
19	tank sets and aircraft related station set items	Logistics Group Commander and/or CES
20	mobile aircraft arresting systems	CES

NOTES:
1. Storage bladders will be maintained by the maintenance activity with the best capability as determined locally.
2. The DBMS will forward a list of non-medical WRM support equipment, i.e., generators, to CES for maintenance scheduling. A reimbursable workorder will be used to account for maintenance performed on medical WRM equipment.

Table 3.4. Inspection Intervals for Built-up Tanks.

RULE	A If built-up tanks are stored in	B then the inspection cycle will be every	C and the portion of the total number of tanks to be scheduled in each CY month will be
1.	Outside storage	2 years (24 months)	one-twenty fourth
2.	covered outside storage (see note 1)	4 years (48 months)	one-forty eighth
3.	inside storage (see note 2)	6 years (72 months)	one-seventy second

NOTES:
1. Pertains to tanks stored in racks with protective coverings or to tanks in crates or racks stored in open-end sheds or buildings (does not include tarps).
2. Pertains to tanks in crates or racks stored in enclosed structures or airflex passive long-term storage containers/baggies.

Chapter 4

WRM EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT

Section 4A—General

4.1. Objective. To authorize, acquire, and maintain equipment required in support of the USAF WMP which is additive to authorized peacetime equipment and mobility equipment which will be deployed. This combination of peacetime in-place equipment, augmentation unit mobility equipment, and WRM equipment is the gross equipment requirement during wartime.

4.2. Categories of WRM Equipment. There are four categories of WRM equipment authorized for prepositioning in PACAF. Each category is administered, accounted for, acquired, and stored in a unique manner.

4.2.1. Station Sets are authorized as mission support for AMC and ACC operations. They include powered and non-powered AGE, tools, and test sets. Equipment authorizations are contained in ASs 927 (AMC) and 928 (ACC) and may be designated JU.

4.2.2. Housekeeping and Kitchen Sets are authorized in support of in-place and augmentation forces. They consist of assets necessary to provide expanded billeting and messing support for these forces at locations where fixed facilities are insufficient to meet the needs of the wartime base population. Equipment authorizations are contained in AS 929 and may be designated JU. Equipment maintained within those sets will be as prescribed in AS 929 for applicable composition codes. Requirements over and above the minimum will be tailored to meet the capabilities at the installation of intended use. Housekeeping and Kitchen sets will be maintained in the outload configuration required to satisfy OPlan taskings. As a minimum, all PACAF bases storing housekeeping and/or kitchen sets outside the Korean peninsula will maintain at least one housekeeping and one kitchen set in an air transportable configuration unless OPlan taskings dictate a more stringent requirement. Note: Although sets may be maintained in a surface movement configuration, all applicable equipment for air transportation (pallets, nets, chains, and devices) will be on-hand. Training will be conducted to ensure personnel are qualified to outload equipment by air, should the need arise.

4.2.3. Vehicles. See **Chapter 7**.

4.2.4. Medical equipment is authorized and prepositioned in accordance with guidance in the WMP-1 by the PACAF Command Surgeon. Applicable medical allowance standards list the WRM authorizations. Except as addressed in this instruction, procedures and policies in this instruction do not apply to medical WRM equipment.

4.3. Mobility Equipment. Mobility equipment is not WRM. It consists of those assets a unit or individual will take when deployed from home station. While mobility equipment is organic to a unit and is in-use, WRM equipment is not assigned to a unit for in-use purposes. To the greatest extent possible, WRM is prepositioned at the location where it is planned to be used. When malpositioned, WRM equipment will be planned for transport from the storing base to the base of planned use. In this sense, WRM may be mobile but is not considered as mobility equipment. All PACAF owned pallets and nets are considered WRM. Mobility equipment will not be joint-used against a WRM requirement nor will WRM equipment be used to fill mobility requirements.

4.4. HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers and Functional Users. To manage WRM equipment in the command, each type of equipment must be functionally segregated. **Table 4.1.** designates the functional managers from the HQ PACAF staff and functional users from base-level organizations. WRM will be segregated into organizations inspecting and maintaining peacetime assets which are the same as or similar to the WRM assets. Responsibilities pertaining to these functional managers and users are as follows:

4.4.1. The organizational entity within HQ PACAF designated as the WRM equipment functional manager is responsible for the following activities:

4.4.1.1. Provide technical guidance to the applicable agencies.

4.4.1.2. Provide or obtain guidance, advice, and expertise on the maintenance of WRM equipment.

4.4.1.3. Review and assess the PACAF WPARR and changes thereto relative to the TPFDL and BSP, if applicable. Provide results of this assessment to functional user counterparts at applicable bases and to other functional managers and the CWRMO. The purpose of this review is to detect WPARR errors and questionable requirements.

4.4.1.4. Review and coordinate AF Forms 601 on related WRM type equipment.

4.4.1.5. Participate in WRM AS reviews.

4.4.1.6. Recommend/review WRM AS changes.

4.4.1.7. Evaluate management of WRM equipment during staff assistance visits and inspections.

4.4.1.8. Provide an evaluator, upon request, to participate in WRM SAVs.

4.4.1.9. Coordinate on the peacetime usage of WRM equipment.

4.4.1.10. Submit WRM equipment budget requirements IAW **Chapter 10**, as applicable.

4.4.1.11. Include appropriate WRM initiatives in POM submissions, as applicable.

4.4.2. WRM functional user (i.e. equipment custodians), as prescribed in **Table 4.1.**, is responsible to:

4.4.2.1. Sign/account for and store WRM equipment IAW this instruction and other directives.

4.4.2.2. Designate the organizational element within its own organization to perform equipment custodian duties. WRM equipment, use code D, will be maintained on a separate CA/CRL using organization shop code of "WR." For housekeeping and kitchen sets, separate accounts for each set will be established using shop codes of HA, HB, HC, etc., or KA, KB, KC, etc., depending on the number of housekeeping and kitchen sets required at a base.

4.4.2.3. Inspect and maintain WRM equipment within its organizational function and/or insure such maintenance is performed by other base units. If an organization other than the custodian is storing the WRM equipment, ensure equipment accountability is transferred to the storing organization by initiating AF Form 1297.

4.4.2.4. Issue and deliver WRM equipment to the wartime user IAW base planning documents. This applies in cases where the functional user is not the wartime user.

4.4.2.5. Identify WRM equipment requirements and submit AF Forms 601 and other required documentation. This applies to base requirements and those for any non-USAF locations assigned to the base for WRM sponsorship.

4.4.2.6. Apply WRM markings and insure it is toned-down as required.

4.4.2.7. Obtain technical guidance from the WRM functional manager(s).

4.4.2.8. Review the WPARR and participate in the JU determination process, as applicable.

4.4.2.9. Assess capability of WRM equipment to support wartime forces and provide recommended ratings and commander's comments to the WRMO and PACAF/LGX.

4.4.2.10. Budget for base-funded WRM equipment shortages, replacements, and if applicable, repair parts.

4.4.2.11. Acquire and maintain technical data pertaining to WRM equipment.

4.4.2.12. Provide serviceable WRM equipment approved for peacetime use and ensure serviceability prior to returning equipment to storage.

4.4.2.13. Prepare and maintain up-to-date WRM/JU equipment status charts.

4.4.2.14. Identify repair parts for inclusion in equipment support packages. Store and account for such packages if required, see paragraph **3.18.**

4.4.2.15. Inventory WRM equipment when required.

4.4.2.16. Prepare Report of Survey of Government Property Lost or Damaged (GPLD) on lost, damaged, or destroyed WRM equipment as prescribed by AFMAN 23-220 and AFMAN 23-110.

4.5. Relationship to AFMAN 23-110. PACAF personnel involved with the WRM equipment program must be familiar with the following AFMAN 23-110 references:

4.5.1. AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapters 1, 4, 10, 14, and 19.

4.5.2. AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part Two, Chapter 26.

4.5.3. AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part One, Chapter 4.

4.5.4. AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapters 11, 14, 22, 24, and 26.

4.5.5. AFMAN 23-110, Volume III, Part Two, Chapter 2.

4.5.6. AFMAN 23-110, Volume III, Part Three, Chapter 2.

4.5.7. AFMAN 23-110, Volume IV, Part One, Chapters 1 and 18.

4.6. Relationship to other Chapters. Additional guidance and procedures on WRM equipment are contained in the following chapters of this instruction:

AREA	CHAPTER
Responsibilities	1
Peacetime Use	2
Maintenance	3
Vehicle Management	7
Storage and Marking	9
Budgeting/Funding	10
Reporting	11

Section 4B—Requirements Determination

4.7. General. WRM equipment is determined by wartime planning documents (i.e. TPFDL, WAA, BSP, etc.) when peacetime support equipment is not adequate to support the wartime activity as prescribed in USAF WMP. See **Chapter 8** for more information.

4.8. Criteria for WRM Equipment. The following criteria must be met to designate equipment as WRM:

4.8.1. It must be authorized in applicable WRM AS.

4.8.2. It must be additive to peacetime authorizations.

4.8.3. It must be listed in WPARR as authorized.

4.9. Factors Affecting WRM Equipment. Requirements for WRM equipment will fluctuate. WRM managers will ensure appropriate actions are taken (i.e. submit AF Form 601 or ACR). Some examples of these factors are:

4.9.1. Changes to TPFDL and WAA.

4.9.2. Changes to WRM ASs.

4.9.3. Changes to peacetime authorizations.

4.9.4. Changes in assets that may be provided by non-USAF sources.

4.9.5. Reduction of assets determined by JU.

4.9.6. Replacement (worn, damaged, or destroyed) equipment.

Section 4C—War Plans Additive Requirements Report (WPARR)

4.10. General. The WPARR lists WRM equipment and supplies authorized to be prepositioned in PACAF, regardless of using command, to support the wartime commitments as reflected in the WAA and TPFDL.

4.10.1. To ensure WRM equipment and supply requirements are correctly stated in the WPARR, it requires the integrated efforts of HQ PACAF and base-level personnel.

4.10.1.1. The OPR for meeting this objective is HQ PACAF/LGSW. The HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers and the CWRMO are the OCRs for this effort.

4.10.1.2. At base-level, the OPR is the Material Management Flight (MMF), and the Equipment Management Element (EME) in particular. Base-level OCRs include the WRMO, REMS monitor, Operation Support Flight (OSF), and the functional users.

4.10.1.3. Accountability: All WPARR equipment authorizations will be carried on EAID (CA/CRL) records applicable to each functional user (**Table 4.1.**). EME will notify the WRMO of all changes to previously established functional user WRM account codes prior to changing EAID records.

4.10.2. Deploying units will identify deployed location capabilities during Base Support Plan (BSP) site surveys. With knowledge of the deployed location capabilities, deploying units will validate existing WRM requirements or identify additional requirements (including vehicles, but excluding lodging and feeding requirements) to their parent MAJCOM for inclusion on the WPARR Part 1. Following the identification of requirements to the parent MAJCOM, the WPARR procedures outlined in AFI 25-101, **Chapter 4**, will be followed. PACAF units will forward lodging and feeding requirements and other non-weapon system specific WRM requirements to HQ PACAF/LGSW and LGX.

4.10.3. Reference **Table 4.2.** for additional information.

4.11. Annual Reconciliation of the WPARR.

4.11.1. Equipment authorizations. Two copies of the WPARR equipment authorizations will be sent to each MMF/LGSME, and one copy of the R14 will be provided to the WRMO, at least annually. Use **Table 4.1.** to determine the applicable functional users to upload the WPARR equipment authorizations. EME will provide functional users a list by national stock number (NSN) of "suitable substitutes" from the superseded WPARR to the new version. Within 20 duty days upon receipt of the new WPARR, the MMF will hold a meeting with the applicable functional users, base WRMO, and EME to:

4.11.1.1. Review new/increased authorizations for Joint Use (JU) candidates. (**Section 4D**, this chapter, provides JU procedures).

4.11.1.2. Transfer all WRM excess (EAID authorizations) resulting from changes to WPARR authorizations (i.e. deletes, decreases,) using special allowance (ASC) 041, use code A, to a unique excess WRM account for visibility of excesses until disposition instructions are received from applicable NAF or higher headquarters. Excess exception code (EEC) 3 – Report Excess to MAJCOM, will be assigned/loaded to the item record of each NSN authorized on all WRM details. Ensure EEC 3 is removed when the assets have been determined to be excess in PACAF. Assets that have been declared excess, due to changes in authorizations, will be controlled and maintained in a serviceable condition as WRM until disposition instructions are received from HQ PACAF. DO NOT TURN IN THE EXCESS UNTIL RECEIPT OF DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS.

4.11.1.3. Identify shortages resulting from changes to WPARR authorizations (i.e. additions, increases). EME will provide a list of all shortages to the applicable NAF. DO NOT REQUISI-

TION ANY SHORTAGES UNTIL AUTHORITY IS GRANTED FROM HQ PACAF/LGSW. All attempts to fill the shortages will be accomplished with excesses at other PACAF locations.

4.11.1.4. Identification of changes required to the WPARR (i.e. JU candidates, validation, OPR assignment, etc.) should be documented in the minutes of the meeting. The minutes will be published within 10 workdays and copies sent to all in attendance. Suspense dates will be assigned for open items and should be included as an agenda item at the WRM Review Board meeting.

4.11.2. Expendable authorizations. HQ PACAF/LGSW will provide OSF/LGSCW the WRM expendable authorizations (D040) using the Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN) or by floppy diskette. (REF: AFMAN 23-110, Vol II, Part Two, Chap 26, Sect N).

4.11.2.1. Discrepancies resulting from S07/S05 processing will be researched by base LGSCW personnel until resolved. A list of excesses and shortages resulting from the new WPARR will be provided to the applicable NAF for possible redistribution. DO NOT REQUISITION ANY EXPENDABLE SHORTAGES.

4.11.3. Changes to WPARR authorizations. The appropriate functional user is responsible for initiating the change request. All requests must be first coordinated by the base WRMO and sent to EME. Changes must be fully justified on AF Form 601 or ACR with the appropriate composition code and using command reflected.

4.12. Base-Level Requested WPARR Changes. Each base is responsible for ensuring sufficient equipment will be available to accomplish its wartime mission. This equipment is derived from three sources: first, that equipment brought with units deploying in; second, that equipment authorized to the base for normal peacetime operation or is locally procurable; and, third, that equipment stored as prepositioned WRM. Regardless of the way the need for change is identified, the appropriate functional user is responsible for initiating action to request the change.

4.12.1. The functional user, in coordination with the WRMO and, if applicable, the REMS monitor, will determine if a change needs to be initiated. The basis for the change can be one of the following:

4.12.1.1. An increase in the wartime requirement for equipment authorized as WRM which cannot be satisfied through application of peacetime assets or from other sources.

4.12.1.2. A decrease in or elimination of WRM authorizations brought about through further JU application, acquisition, negotiation from other sources, or changes in TPFDL/WAA.

4.12.1.3. A wartime requirement for equipment not authorized as WRM which cannot be satisfied by JU application or from other sources.

4.12.1.4. A change brought about by a WRM AS change.

4.12.2. If the change involves a vehicle, see **Chapter 7** for specific guidance.

4.12.3. If the change involves any other type of equipment, or concerns a change in use coding, the functional user will prepare an AF Form 601 or ACR. The form will be sent to the MMF. NOTE: AF Form 1032 will be used for expendable items. This form will be sent to the OSF.

4.12.4. The MMF will review the AF Form 601 or ACR, the OSF will review the AF Form 1032, to ensure it is accurate and contains sufficient justification. If justification requires classified information, it may be provided under a separate cover letter with the AF Form 601, ACR or 1032 making ref-

erence to the date and subject of the letter. The MMF/OSF will notify the WRMO so changes can be added to the next WRM Review Board agenda.

4.12.5. During the WRM Review Board, the board member representing the functional user organization will discuss the requested change. If the board concurs with the change, the WRMO will coordinate on the AF Form 601, **ACR**, or AF Form 1032 and give it to the MMF for their action.

4.12.6. Based on the Review Board's approval/disapproval, the WRMO will concur or nonconcur on the AF Form 601, **ACR**, or AF Form 1032. Requests concurred with will be forwarded to HQ PACAF/LGSWI for review and approval. Nonconcurred requests will be disapproved and returned. The AF Form 601, **ACR**, or AF Form 1032 will be reviewed by PACAF/LGSW for completeness, accuracy, and sufficiency of justification. Accurate forms will be coordinated with the CWRMO staff and the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager for concurrence. Approved/disapproved requests will be returned to the MMF/OSF. HQ PACAF/LGSWI will ensure the base WRMO is provided information copies of approved requirements.

4.12.7. The MMF or OSF will inform the functional user and the WRMO of the results of the requested WPARR change.

4.12.7.1. If the AF Form 601, **ACR**, or AF Form 1032 was approved, the MMF or OSF will update the WPARR (pen and ink change), the VAL (if necessary), EAID/MRSP records, CA/CRLs, and required reports. The MMF or OSF will provide the information necessary to update the WPARR to the WRMO.

4.12.7.2. If the AF Form 601, **ACR**, or AF Form 1032 was disapproved due to administrative errors, the MMF or OSF will correct the errors and resubmit the form. If the form was disapproved due to insufficient justification, the functional user will rejustify the requirement. Resubmission of AF Forms 601 or AF Forms 1032 need not be reviewed by the WRM Review Board unless the WRMO decides it should be.

4.13. AF Form 601, ACR, or AF Form 1032. When submitting AF Forms 601 or 1032 to PACAF/LGSW, complete justification must be provided, even if the form will become classified. Include:

4.13.1. The organization, weapon system, or support function requiring the item. (Note: Use caution when identifying a weapon system to a composition code by ensuring the proper security measures have been taken.)

4.13.2. Frequency of use in wartime.

4.13.3. Type and quantity of equipment to be supported.

4.13.4. Total population to be supported.

4.13.5. Substantiating details for not applying JU or obtaining support from another source. (Mandatory entry on all AF Forms 601.)

4.13.6. Explanation of the requirement and impact on wartime capability if disapproved. (Mandatory entry on all AF Forms 601 or AF Forms 1032)

4.13.7. Date of TPFDL and/or WAA upon which the request is based. (Mandatory entry on all AF Forms 601 or AF Form 1032)

4.13.8. Correct composition code (see note for paragraph **4.13.1.**).

4.13.9. Correct WRM base code, if applicable.

4.13.10. Correct using command code.

(NOTE: AF Forms 601 or AF Forms 1032 submitted without mandatory entries will be returned without action.)

Section 4D—Joint-Use (JU) Procedures

4.14. General. Maximum use of equipment authorized for peacetime purposes (use code B) should be considered for joint use to support requirements reflected in the WPARR. Equipment used to satisfy both WRM requirements depicted in the WPARR and peacetime requirements will be categorized as JU according to the provisions of AFMAN 23-110.

4.15. Concept. Three conditions must be considered for JU determination. If any of the following conditions are met, the equipment may be designated as JU. Use sample JU worksheet (**Figure 4.1.**) as a guide to make JU determinations.

4.15.1. There must be an authorized peacetime requirement (use code B) for the same equipment authorized in WPARR. Equipment coded for mobility (use code A) will not be considered for JU. Pure WRM (use Code D) may not be considered for JU to satisfy a peacetime requirement.

4.15.2. The peacetime requirement will cease to exist in wartime.

4.15.3. The equipment must be available and in serviceable condition at all times.

4.16. Applicability. All WPARR equipment authorizations will be considered for JU determination.

4.16.1. Equipment belonging to a non-PACAF unit may be applied as JU only if the equipment will be available in wartime and a specific support agreement is in effect governing such use. This includes equipment belonging to other MAJCOMS, host nations, non-appropriate funds activities, AAFES, contractors, etc.

4.16.2. Equipment which can be rented, leased, or purchased locally in wartime can also be considered as JU to reduce WRM requirements.

4.16.3. Assets and facilities of other branches of the Armed Forces of the U.S. may also be applied against WRM requirements. A formal support agreement must be negotiated and maintained with the respective agencies. The support agreement must list each item or facility which can be JU applied. The possessing agency must agree to give appropriate priority maintenance of the selected JU items and agree they will be available to USAF units.

4.16.4. Privately owned property may be JU if noncombatant evacuation order (NEO) plan has been implemented prior to M-Day or D-Day. However, no JU action will be taken to reduce WRM requirements unless directed by HQ PACAF.

4.17. Timing. Determination of JU can take place at any time, but is considered:

4.17.1. Upon receipt of new/updated WPARR.

4.17.2. Upon identification of new/increased WPARR requirement.

4.17.3. Upon identification of new/increased peacetime equipment authorization.

4.17.4. Upon periodic review of authorizations.

4.18. Identification. JU determination is decided at base-level by functional user, EME, base WRMO, or at the WRM Review Board. Supply products (i.e. R23/GV839 Consolidated Custody Receipt List, applicable SAV programs, etc.) may be used as a tool to identify JU items.

4.19. Procedures. Local procedures for the JU candidate approval process will be developed. As a minimum:

4.19.1. JU candidates for vehicles will be reviewed by VAUB (see **Chapter 7**).

4.19.2. The base WRMO will ensure AF Form 601s or ACRs are completed for approved JU items. Copies of AF Form 601s or ACRs will be sent to HQ PACAF/LGSWI. The AFEMS data base will be updated to reflect changes to the WPARR authorization as JU.

4.19.3. The EME will ensure the appropriate use code (C/D) is reflected for JU items.

4.20. Joint-Use Documentation. The base WRMO will ensure the appropriate documents are utilized for JU items not otherwise required by supply regulations (i.e. AFMAN 23-110). Examples of other documents are:

4.20.1. JU status charts (see **Section 4H** this chapter) to establish controls (i.e. periodic maintenance, start up, inspection intervals, etc.) and location of JU equipment.

4.20.2. Agreements (i.e. MOA, MOUA, etc.) or Base Support Plans identifying the type of equipment, quantity, required delivery date, location, and the gaining organization(s).

4.21. Off-base/Unserviceable Equipment. The functional user must notify the base WRMO when JU equipment is used off-base (i.e. support transient aircraft, etc.) for periods exceeding 72 hours or when the equipment cannot be recalled within 24 hours. The functional user will also notify the base WRMO when JU equipment is out of commission for parts for more than 10 days. Replacement is not required under the conditions listed.

4.22. Changes to JU status. The functional user or the equipment custodian will notify Equipment Management Element, using AF Form 601 or ACR, on any JU status changes. The AF Form 601 or ACR will be coordinated by the base WRMO and final copy sent to HQ PACAF/LGSWI. All JU status changes must be briefed at the WRM Review Board.

Section 4E—Equipment Coding

4.23. Use Codes. A one position alpha code indicating the intended use of vehicles and equipment.

USE CODE	DESCRIPTION
A	Mobility
B	Support (peacetime use)
C	Joint Use
D	WRM

4.24. Using/Storing Command Codes. Using Command (UC) codes are loaded on the WPARR to identify the using major command that will use the prepositioned equipment. The storing command code will always be 0R (zero R) since all equipment will be prepositioned in the Pacific theater. Using Command codes commonly used in WPARR are:

Command code	Description
1C	Air Combat Command
1L	Air Mobility Command
0R	Pacific Air Forces
0V	Air Force Special Operations Command
3X	USCENTAF

4.25. Composition Codes. A four position code composed of a letter and three numeric which identifies each type of assembly and prescribed allowance document. A detailed list can be found in the WRM Composition Code Listing. The list is divided into two parts. Part One is unclassified and is summarized in **Table 4.3.** Part Two has a classification of SECRET due to the application of the composition codes to a weapon system which can disclose the wartime mission of the location/base.

4.26. WRM Base Codes. Otherwise recognized as planned operating base (POB) on the WPARR. The three position code consists of one numeric and two alpha characters and is used to identify a main operating base (MOB), collocated operating base (COB), or other wartime operating locations.

4.26.1. When the WRM base code is linked to the actual location on any document or report; those documents or reports become classified SECRET.

4.26.2. WRM base codes are used on the WPARR and referenced on AF Form 601 or ACR, for changes, to differentiate the WPARR authorization by location when more than one like piece of equipment is loaded and outloaded at each location.

Section 4F—Custody Receipts

4.27. General. Upon receipt of the WPARR authorization document, the MMF/OSF will ensure the authorizations are uploaded or adjusted on in-use detail or on special spares detail IAW AFMAN 23-110.

4.28. Procedures. Custodians will perform those duties specified in AFMAN 23-110, Vol. II, Part Two, Chap 22 and this instruction.

4.28.1. The MMF/LGSME will provide the base WRMO a consolidated CA/CRL for all use code C and D equipment in organizational code sequence at least quarterly or when requested.

4.28.2. Custodians will not turn-in, transfer, or delete WPARR equipment authorizations without coordination of MMF, WRMO, and HQ PACAF/LGSW/LGX.

4.29. Expendable Authorizations. Expendable WPARR authorizations will be processed and managed by the OSF/LGSCW (see paragraph **4.11.** this instruction).

Section 4G—Redistribution, Requisition, Prepositon, Replacement, and Inventory

4.30. General. Upon completion of JU review and identification, the remaining WRM (WPARR) shortages must be identified and acquired. Responsibility falls with the functional user, equipment custodian, Chief of Supply, WRMO, WRM Review Board members, functional mangers, and command WRMO.

4.31. Redistribution. The functional user or the equipment custodian, in coordination with EME and base WRMO, will provide a WRM equipment excess list to the applicable NAF upon completion of WPARR reconciliation. The OSF/LGSW will provide the excess list for expendables.

4.31.1. The NAF will review both equipment and expendable excess lists to verify if the excess can be redistributed within their AOR. Upon completion of RDO actions within their AOR, NAF LGS/LGX will provide the remaining WRM excess list to HQ PACAF/LGSWI.

4.31.2. All bases reporting their excesses must ensure the quantities are valid to avoid expending unnecessary transportation costs.

4.32. Requisitioning. Upon review of all excesses and RDOs, authorization to requisition shortages will be provided by HQ PACAF/LGSW/LGX. Do not requisition any equipment or expendable shortages until notified by HQ PACAF/LGSW/LGX.

4.32.1. Equipment shortage. UJC BT will be used for all equipment shortages and placed on firm due-out. All requisitions must include the appropriate project codes as follows.

PROJECT CODE	COMMODITY
DCP	WRM initial/increase
BB2	WRM replenishment

4.32.2. Expendable shortages. Shortages must be reported to the stock fund manager as an unfunded requirement and included in the stock fund operating program (GSOP). If WRM stock funds are received during the fiscal year, ensure all or part of the shortage is considered for funding.

NOTE:

All budget code 9, equipment, and expendable shortages, will be reported to the stock fund manager.

4.33. Prepositioning. Except as constrained by proper storage space or by instructions from CWRMO, all authorized WRM equipment and expendables will be prepositioned in the Pacific theater.

4.34. Replacement. Assets lost, damaged, destroyed, condemned (beyond economical repair), or used during exercise/disaster relief will be replaced and requisitioned when details are cleared (i.e. report of survey, inventory adjustment, etc.). Base funded (budget code 9) WRM items which are projected for condemnation will be reported as an unfunded requirement in the GSOP.

4.35. Inventory. A physical inventory of WRM equipment will be accomplished upon transfer of accountability (new custodian), upon receipt of new authorization document, or upon return from deployment exercises and disaster relief support. A complete inventory will be conducted at least once every

two years for expendable WRM assets listed on the R34. Coordinate with Inventory Element to include WRM commodities to the inventory schedule. At the option of the base WRMO and Chief of Supply, WRM expendables at short tour bases should be inventoried semiannually.

Section 4H—WRM/JU Equipment Maintenance Status Charts

4.36. General. The purpose of establishing and maintaining WRM/JU equipment status charts is to ensure effective control over the location and the periodic maintenance status of WRM/JU equipment.

4.37. Equipment Requiring Maintenance. Periodic maintenance must be accomplished on all WRM/JU equipment to ensure the serviceability of the asset. A locally designed program should be used to track the inspection interval of WRM/JU equipment. Status charts will be maintained and, as a minimum, contain the following information:

4.37.1. Type of equipment (i.e. NSN, authorization qty, etc.).

4.37.2. Serial number.

4.37.3. Location of equipment.

4.37.4. Equipment status (i.e. date in for maintenance and approximate return date).

4.37.5. Reason for out of commission (i.e. awaiting parts).

4.38. Equipment Not Requiring Maintenance. Equipment requiring no periodic maintenance will be maintained on status charts and as a minimum, contain the following information.

4.38.1. Type of equipment (i.e. NSN, authorization quantity, etc.).

4.38.2. Use code (C or D).

4.38.3. Location of equipment.

Section 4I—Rotation of WRM Equipment

4.39. Rotation. To ensure serviceability, WRM assets at operational locations will be rotated with similar peacetime assets (see paragraph **4.42.** for exemptions). In selected cases where a documented program of routine preventative maintenance and inspection has been established for WRM assets without rotation, a waiver to these requirements may be granted. To qualify for a waiver, a request should state how the affected assets are inspected and provide at least 6 months historical evidence the program requirements have been established. The waiver will be good for 1 year unless the unit requests termination sooner, or if periodic inspection of the equipment finds a degraded mission condition. At some storing locations, rotation may not be feasible due to austere manning and limited maintenance facilities. In those cases, a waiver of these requirements will also be required. WRM assets will never be rotated with equipment that is out-of-commission. If WRM equipment is required in peacetime due to a low in-commission rate of peacetime assets, a request to use WRM will be made IAW **Chapter 2**. With the exception of vehicles, all requests to rotate WRM assets will be forwarded through the WRMO to the WRMPM.

4.40. Rotation Schedule. The rotation schedule will be formulated in writing to cover a one-year period. The schedule will be made by the WRM equipment functional user and forwarded through the WRMO to the LG for approval. A copy of the schedule for vehicles will be sent to the REMS monitor.

4.40.1. WRM vehicles will be rotated IAW guidance provided in **Chapter 7**.

4.40.2. Other WRM equipment stored on-base is to be rotated with peacetime assets a minimum of every 120 days. (Exception: LOX/LIN tanks will be integrated with peacetime tanks and used on an equal basis.)

4.40.3. Other WRM equipment stored off-base at or near its place of intended use will be rotated on a 180-day basis.

4.41. Unique Equipment. WRM equipment items for which there are no similar peacetime assets, for rotation purposes, will be operated or inspected periodically to verify serviceability.

4.42. Exemptions. WRM equipment exempted from rotation with similar peacetime assets.

4.42.1. Expendables, unless shelf-life coded.

4.42.2. Tools.

4.42.3. 463L pallets/nets and tie-down devices.

4.42.4. Fuel and water bladders.

4.42.5. Fire extinguishers.

4.42.6. Food preparation utensils (i.e. pots, pans cutlery, etc.).

4.42.7. Base support items (i.e. tents, liners, etc.).

4.42.8. Medical equipment.

4.42.9. Powered and non-powered AGE.

4.43. Procedures. Using the established rotation schedule, WRM markings will be removed from the rotated equipment and placed on the WRM equipment. Applicable custodians will be responsible for ensuring the markings are accomplished.

Section 4J—WRM Equipment Budgeting and Funding

4.44. General. A majority of WRM equipment authorized in WPARR is centrally procured (depot funded), although there are some base funded (budget code 9) and command funded (budget code Z) items. In addition, there are costs associated with maintaining WRM equipment. These funding requirements must be identified to the base funds manager as an unfunded requirement, when funds are not available.

4.45. Factors. The following factors may have an impact on the budget and must be taken into consideration during budget forecasting.

4.45.1. Changes in Time Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL) - strength or composition code.

4.45.2. Reduction or deletion of WPARR authorizations affecting JU assets.

4.45.3. Changes in facilities resulting in increased requirements.

4.46. Requirements. Costs associated with maintaining WRM equipment items are discussed in **Chapter 10**

Section 4K—WRM Packaging

4.47. Packing and Crating. The transportation squadron will be responsible for packing and crating requirements of WRM assets. Materials needed are listed in the WPARR under composition code H226 and will only be used for WRM requirements. These assets must be rotated to avoid deterioration of these packing and crating assets (i.e. lumber).

Section 4L—Additional Guidance on WRM Equipment Categories

4.48. Beds and Bedding. Billeting planning is the joint responsibility of the Services Commander, the MMF, and the WRMO. After the existing beds in the facilities listed in the BSP and on-hand supplies of bedding have been counted, quantities of beds and bedding required to sleep the wartime population will be added to the WPARR under composition code H215 using AS 929 as the allowance document. Billeting planning will consider the desirability of moving personnel living off-base within a certain radius into on-base quarters depending on the state/stage of alert. Billeting planning will not include the "hot bed" concept without prior approval of PACAF/CEHS and the PACAF Command Surgeon. Beds and bedding will be added to the WPARR based on the following:

4.48.1. For bases authorized augmentation forces: the basic issue will be a folding cot and two blankets or one blanket and one bedspread. If available, beds and mattresses will be used as substitutes for the folding cot requirement. When replacement is required, however, cots will be requisitioned.

4.48.2. If augmentation personnel deploy with a sleeping bag, it will be considered a substitute for the blanket requirement. All forces deploying to PACAF deploy with a sleeping bag unless otherwise instructed by the CWRMO.

4.48.3. If base facilities are saturated and billeting tents are to be set up, personnel deploying with sleeping bags will occupy the tents insofar as possible. In these cases, one blanket per individual can be placed on the WPARR if weather conditions warrant, and bases request the authorization via AF Form 601 or ACR.

4.49. Pallets, Nets, and Tie-Down Equipment. Pallets and nets are no longer accounted for through AFEMS via the WPARR. Units and MAJCOMs use the RCS: HAF-ILX (Q) 9718, 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report to account for and track unit WRM pallets and nets.

4.49.1. Annually, the base WRMO/NCO will consolidate all 463L pallet and net requirements for active duty units (including active tenant units), as applicable for OPlan taskings and Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Statements, and submit the requirement to HQ PACAF/LGX NLT 30 September of each year for validation. NOTE: Guard and Reserve tenants submit unit WRM pallet and net requirements to their respective headquarters LGX. To determine unit requirements, use base Contingency Operations Mobility Planning and Execution System (COMPES) products. Upon the receipt of the requirements letter from the units, HQ PACAF/LGX will validate the requirements, return the validated letter to the units, and forward a copy to HQ PACAF/LGTR. Subsequent publica-

tion of the PACAF WRM Storage Plan (PWSP) will contain current unit authorizations. HQ PACAF/LGTR provides the annual MAJCOM WRM Pallet and Net Requirements letter to the AF item manager NLT 31 October of each year. Any changes to unit requirements other than during the annual validation must be validated by HQ PACAF/LGX.

4.49.1.1. Units tasked with a Unit Type Code (UTC) are required to maintain 463L pallets and nets for the purpose of cargo movement during deployment operations. Possession of Internal Slingable Units (ISUs) or "Cadillac Bins" does not relieve a unit of their responsibility/requirement to maintain 463L pallets and nets in sufficient numbers to meet the determined requirement.

4.49.2. Reporting procedures are outlined in **Chapter 11**.

4.50. Refueling, LOX, and LIN Equipment. This equipment represents command-directed inputs to the WPARR and will be determined and coordinated by the HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers as outlined in **Table 4.1.** Requirements will be forwarded to HQ PACAF/LGSWI for inclusion in the WPARR.

4.51. Medical Equipment. Policy and procedures for WRM medical equipment are formulated by the PACAF Command Surgeon. However, some parts of this chapter are applicable to WRM medical equipment. The following parts of this chapter are applicable and will be monitored by the CWRMO and the base-level WRM program.

4.51.1. Paragraphs **4.4.**, **4.8.**, **4.9.**, **4.34.** and **4.36.**

4.51.2. Sections D, E, and F.

4.51.3. Section H will be optional as determined by the LG and Director of Base Medical Services.

4.51.4. Section I. Medical equipment is exempted; however, it is recommended WRM medical vehicles be rotated with peacetime medical vehicles. It is also recommended that WRM ambulance buses be rotated with base support buses if possible.

4.52. Communications Equipment. The provisions of this chapter apply fully to WRM communications equipment. WRM communications equipment will be stored and maintained by the base communications squadron.

4.53. Rapid Runway Repair (RRR) Sets. RRR sets which include RRR vehicles and quantities of AM-2 matting and folded fiberglass mat (FFM), (hereafter referred to as RRR equipment) will be prepositioned at locations specified by HQ PACAF/CE.

4.53.1. RRR equipment will be stored by the base civil engineer and placed on a separate CA/CRL. The account custodian will be the Readiness and Logistics officer or designated by the CES and be the single-point manager for RRR matters.

4.53.2. RRR vehicles will be obtained using the appropriate section of AS 012. In wartime, these vehicles will be dedicated to the RRR mission.

4.53.3. Other RRR equipment will be maintained in a serviceable condition and segregated from non-WRM items. RRR equipment is eligible for JU consideration as outlined in **Section 4D**, this chapter.

4.53.4. For storage and marking criteria, see **Chapter 9**.

4.53.5. Within 72 hours after each RRR exercise, the segment of the RRR sets used will be inventoried, action taken to requisition RRR assets used or lost, and out-of-commission equipment turned-in for maintenance.

4.53.6. The repair of RRR equipment will be accomplished by the appropriate maintenance shop within the civil engineering complex. If repair capability does not exist within civil engineering, the CES OPR for RRR will take action to ensure equipment is turned-in to other agencies for repair.

Table 4.1. WRM Equipment Responsibilities.

RULE	**A** **If the WRM pertains to**	**B** **HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager is**	C **Base functional user will be**
1	Billeting (Housekeeping Sets - SEE NOTE)	PACAF/SVXR ext 449-5558	Services Commander
2	Food services (Kitchen Sets - SEE NOTE)	PACAF/SVXR ext 449-5558	Services Commander
3	Refuelers	PACAF/LGTV ext 449-9687 and LGSF ext 449-3068	Chief of Supply
4	463L and MHE vehicles	PACAF/LGTV	Chief of Transportation
5	Wide body aircraft servicing equipment	PACAF/LGTV	Chief of Transportation
6	Packing and crating	PACAF/LGTT	Chief of Transportation
7	463L pallets/nets and tie down devices	PACAF/LGTR ext 449-5088	Applicable base organization.
8	RRR Vehicles	PACAF/LGTV	Commander Base Civil Engineer
9	Fire-fighting/rescue vehicles	PACAF/LGTV	Commander Base Civil Engineer
10	Medical support vehicles	PACAF/LGTV	Director of Base Medical Services or Chief of Transportation
11	AGE	PACAF/LGMF ext 449-9290	Logistics Group Commander
12	LOX/LIN product or 400 gallon tank	PACAF/LGSF	Chief of Supply
13	FMSE	PACAF/LGSF	Chief of Supply
14	Munitions Support	PACAF/LGW ext 449-0069	Logistic Group Commander

RULE	A If the WRM pertains to	B HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager is	C Base functional user will be
15	Harvest Eagle (comp codes C322-C341)	PACAF/LGX ext 449-5818	607 Materiel Maint Support detachment Commander
16	individual weapons	PACAF/SFX ext 449-9472	Chief of Supply
17	individual equipment	PACAF/LGSW	Chief of Supply
18	medical support equipment	PACAF/SGX ext 449-9844	Director of Medical Services
19	RRR (comp codes H210 - H214)	PACAF/CEXX ext 449-5747	Commander Base Civil Engineer
20	RURK	PACAF/CEXX	Commander Base Civil Engineer
21	Racks, Adapters, and Pylons	PACAF/LGWS	Logistics Group Commander
22	ABDR trailers	PACAF/LGMMR	AFMC (see para **2.26.10.**)

*Note: Set composition for Housekeeping Set (HK) and Kitchen Set (KS). HK/KS equipment authorizations should be loaded against the applicable organization as identified by the Functional Account Code (FAC) in the Logistics Detail (LOGDET) for each UTC.

Table 4.2. WRM Organizational Responsibilities.

RULE	A If the WPARR actions concern	B then the OPR will be	C and the OCR(s) will be
1	WPARR authorization changes - PACAF directed	HQ PACAF WRM Functional Manager	CWRMO and PACAF/LGSW
2	WPARR equipment management	Material Mgt Flight	Base WRMO and functional users
3	WPARR expendable management	Operations Support Flight	Base WRMO and functional users
4	Joint-use determination	Base WRMO	Functional user(s), WRM review board members, Material Management Flight
5	WPARR changes (base requested) - submit AF Form 601, **ACR**, AF Form 1032, message or letter	Functional user	Material Mgt/Operations Support Flt and base WRMO - if approved send to HQ PACAF/LGSW

Table 4.3. Composition Code Listing References - First Position (ALPHA).

RULE	A If the first position is	B then the allowance standard is (formerly TA)	C then the equipment pertains to
	Part One of composition code ID List		
1	V	AS 012	Vehicles
2	D	AS 154 and AS 019	Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE)
3	C	AS 159	Harvest Eagle
4	H	AS 929	Force Beddown (Housekeeping) Set and Rapid Recovery Repair
	Part Two of composition ID List		
5	P, R, or T	AS 927	Station sets for AMC
6	F	AS 928	Stations sets for ACC

NOTE: Do not link the composition code with the allowance standard (AS/formerly TA) during authorization/in-use detail record load. Use load procedures IAW AFMAN 23-110, Vol II, Part Two, Chap 22, attach E-1. The allowance source code (position 59-65) entry for use code C will be 3 numeric (AS), 1 alpha and 3 numeric (composition code). Use code D authorizations, the entry will be 3 blanks, 1 alpha and 3 numeric (composition code).

WRM Composition Codes:

Housekeeping Set: H204, Water Production; H207, Structural Support; H208, Power Production; H216, Tent Structure.

Kitchen Set: H218, Food Services.

Figure 4.1. Sample Joint-Use Candidate Worksheet.

PLANNED OPERATING BASE: _____XXXXXXX_____

WPARR DATA

NOMENCLATURE: _____XXXXXXX_____

NSN: _____XXXXXXX_____ COMPOSITION CODE: _____XXXXXX_____

U/I: _____XXXXXXX_____ QUANTITY REQUIRED: _____XXXXX_____

PEACETIME CANDIDATES

(Use Code B)

NOMENCLATURE: _____XXXXXX_____

NSN: _____XXXXXXX_____

QUANTITY AUTHORIZED: ___XXXXX___ QUANTITY ON-HAND: _____XXXXX____

SOURCE: (I.E. AIR FORCE, HOST NATION, AAFES, NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS)

USING ORGANIZATION: _____XXXXXXX_____

CONCUR/NON-CONCUR -- FUNCTIONAL USER

CONCUR/NON-CONCUR -- WRMO/NCO

Chapter 5

WRM CONSUMABLES MANAGEMENT

Section 5A—General

5.1. Objective. To determine, fund for, acquire, store, maintain, and report the levels of WRM consumables authorized to PACAF in support of the PACAF portion of the USAF WMP-4 (WAA) and the PACAF TPFDL.

5.2. Definition. WRM consumables are expendable (XB3 and selected XD/XF) items that support a weapon system or combat support activity in a contingency/wartime environment. Stockage authorizations are based on planning factors contained in the WAA, MAJCOM WARCON, Non-nuclear Consumables Annual Analysis (NCAA), WMP-1 and PACAF plans. The following expendables are not considered to be WRM consumables as applied to this chapter.

5.2.1. Wartime subsistence other than in-flight rations. (See **Chapter 6**.)

5.3. Categories of WRM Consumables. Table 5.1. depicts the general categories of WRM consumables and lists types of commodities included in each category. Additions and deletions are made based on weapons systems inventory, usage, and other planning factors. The PACAF OPR in **Table 5.2.** is responsible for effecting changes to the items included in their category.

5.4. Authorization Documents. The authorization documents listed in **Table 5.3.** and changes thereto are the only documents used to preposition WRM consumables in the PACAF logistics support area (Logistic Areas 1 and 5). These authorization documents will be published and distributed to PACAF units in the PACAF WRM Storage Plan (PWSP) after the PACAF portion of the WMP-4 (WAA) is approved by Air Staff and distributed to PACAF units. The documents authorize the required quantities of WRM consumables to support the approved WMP-4.

5.5. Item Identification. Each WRM consumable item is assigned an Item Identity Code (IIC) and a Department of Defense Identification Code (DoDIC). An IIC consists of three numeric characters. The alpha position indicates commodity type: W-Tanks, Y-Chaff, Z-Guns, P-Pylons, Q-POL and X-Miscellaneous. AFMC/XRPE assigns IICs to WRM consumables in conjunction with the IM. A DODIC consists of one alpha followed by three numeric characters or two alphas followed by two numeric characters. While an IIC can have only one NSN, a DODIC may have many NSNs but still identifies only one specific item.

5.6. Expenditure Per Sortie Factors (EPSFs). During the annual planning cycle for the development of PACAF's War Consumable Distribution Objective (WCDO) and PWSP, expenditure per sortie factors will be developed and an audit trail maintained for each expendable item.

5.6.1. Organizational responsibilities for the development of these factors are listed in **Table 5.2.**

5.6.2. PACAF/LGX will coordinate the planning activities and serve as the Central Data Collection center for all commodities once the requirements have been developed by the OPR.

5.7. Stockage Objectives. Authorization documents establish WRM consumable levels based on the stockage objective days contained in Annex E to the USAF WMP-1. Base-level requests for deviations from established levels will be submitted by the WRMPM to the PACAF OPR which established the level (**Table 5.2.**). The PACAF OPR will coordinate deviation approval or disapproval with the CWRMO.

5.8. Prepositioning Criteria. The stockage objectives contained in the USAF WMP-1 are the maximum number of days for which WRM consumables in support of the WAA may be prepositioned. WRM consumables will be prepositioned at or near their planned operating base (POB) or in-theater at the base which is responsible for their prepositioning.

5.8.1. Each line of activity in the USAF WMP-4 will be encoded with one of the prepositioning codes contained in AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapter 14.

5.8.2. The decision on which prepositioning code to use will be based on planning factors obtained from the HQ PACAF staff and PACAF bases.

5.9. Supply Levels. The Chiefs of Supply will establish WCDO details as prescribed in AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 26. Excess exception code (EEC) 3-report excess to MAJCOM, will be assigned/loaded to the item record of each NSN authorized on a WCDO detail. The war readiness section will update and align authorizations upon receipt of a new PWSP. Ensure EEC 3 is removed when the assets have been determined to be excess in PACAF.

5.10. Acquisition. WRM consumables will be acquired through redistribution actions and/or the requisitioning process through base supply. The following general guidance applies to these actions.

5.10.1. Redistribution actions will be coordinated by PACAF/LGX in conjunction with the OPRs and OCRs listed in **Table 5.2.** Rations will be redistributed by Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) after coordination with PACAF/SVXR and the CWRMO. WRM consumables will be shipped by the most economical mode available consistent with the required in place date(s). Special assignment airlift missions (SAAMs) will not be used unless directed in the RDO.

5.10.2. No action will be taken at base-level on AFMC-directed RDOs unless concurrence is obtained from PACAF/LGX/LGS and the applicable OPRs and OCRs listed in **Table 5.2.** The Chief of Supply receiving such an RDO will provide PACAF/LGSW the following information: TCN number, NSN, IIC, quantity, ship-to address and ALC requesting redistribution action.

5.10.3. Redistribution of WCDO assets will be accomplished NLT 60 days from receipt of RDO. The shipping base will advise PACAF/LGSW/LGTR and PACAF/LGX of the TCN.

5.10.3.1. Shipping and receiving bases will track all RDO actions until complete.

5.10.3.2. Bases will advise HQ PACAF/LGSW and PACAF/LGX of all RDOs not completed within 60 days of receipt of RDO and the rationale.

5.11. Excesses/Shortages/Unserviceable Assets. The Supply and WRM managers will ensure excesses, shortages, and unserviceable assets of WRM consumables are reported to their respective NAF within 30 days of PWSP processing. NAF will redistribute excesses, as appropriate, to fill WRM shortages in their area of responsibility (AOR), requesting disposition instructions from HQ PACAF/LGSW, PACAF/LGX, and the respective MAJCOM WRM functional mangers/agencies within 30 days of receipt, for those items not needed anywhere in the AOR. Until disposition instructions are received from HQ PACAF,

assets will be controlled, managed, and maintained as WRM. Excess quantities will be transferred to separate details and reflect shop code XS, with POB and ASL of X000 for easy identification at base and MAJCOM level. HQ PACAF will redistribute excesses, as appropriate, to fill WRM shortages in the command, requesting disposition instructions from the item manager for those items not needed anywhere in theater. Prior to assignment to excess details and subsequent reporting to NAF, excess quantities of DLA/GSA managed items, lumber, hand tools and expendable food service equipment should be applied to peacetime requirements and requisition objectives. Disposition request for shelf life items not applied to peace time requirements must include expiration and manufactures dates.

5.12. Budgeting and Funding. Initial authorizations, increased authorizations, or shelf-life-expired consumables are stock fund issues and are described in Section B. Also, see **Chapter 10**. In addition, there are O&M costs related to WRM consumables as follows:

5.12.1. TDY costs for inspection and maintenance of consumables prepositioned at or near their place of intended use.

5.12.2. Packing and crating materials.

(NOTE: Transportation costs will be borne by the losing base but may be reimbursed by PACAF.)

5.12.3. Construction material for storage racks and bins done on a self-help basis.

5.12.4. Storage aids such as dunnage.

5.12.5. Corrosion control costs.

5.12.6. Maintenance costs to include projected cost for routine, scheduled, and unscheduled TCTOs.

(NOTE: The storing base is responsible for budgeting and funding WRM consumable costs regardless of the using command.)

Section 5B—Non-Munitions WCDO

5.13. General. The non-munitions WCDO, referred to as the PWSP, establishes the prepositioning objectives for the commodities listed in **Table 5.1.** (except bulk POL) which are required for support of wartime operations in the USAF WMP-4 at planned operating bases (POB) for which prepositioning is possible.

5.13.1. PACAF's authority to distribute the PWSP is derived from AFI 25-101. PWSP for Logistic Areas 1 and 5 is the sole authorization document for WRM consumables.

5.13.2. Any organization which believes an item needs to be stocked as a WRM consumable will provide PACAF/LGX with pertinent information on the items to include the following as a minimum:

5.13.2.1. Nomenclature.

5.13.2.2. NSN.

5.13.2.3. MDS to which the item applies.

5.13.2.4. Quantity per MDS.

5.13.2.5. T.O. reference, if applicable.

5.13.2.6. Justification.

5.14. Using/Reporting/Storing Commands.

5.14.1. PACAF is a using command in the PWSP. Its requirements are derived from the WAA lines of activity coded PAF. There are also other using commands. The PWSP reflects the requirements for all using commands with activity in Logistic Areas 1 and 5.

5.14.2. PACAF is the storing command responsible for the acquisition, prepositioning, storage, and maintenance of the required levels of items in the PWSP.

5.14.3. PACAF is the reporting command for items in the Logistic Areas 1 and 5 portion of the PWSP irrespective of using command.

5.15. Distribution. The PWSP will be distributed to all PACAF reporting/storing bases and PACAF staff agencies by means of a letter of transmittal. Attached to the letter will be the PACAF PWSP Foreword, and the PWSP itself. The letter and its attachments will be sent to the WRMPM for review.

5.16. Base-Level Processing.

5.16.1. Base-level processing of the PWSP is the responsibility of the WRMO and the base supply organization.

5.16.2. The WRMO and individuals designated by the Chief of Supply to process the PWSP will review the attachments to the PWSP letter of transmittal. Actions required by these documents will be accomplished within the time frame established by the letter of transmittal.

5.16.3. All participants will review the PWSP package pertinent to their functional area. If any portion is not clear or suspected to be in error, contact one or more of the PACAF organizations in **Table 5.2.** Errors should be forwarded within 30 days. Review will be recorded. The following documents are necessary to review/process the PWSP:

5.16.3.1. WAA.

5.16.3.2. Supply R07 or local computer list on all W-detail quantities.

5.16.3.3. A locally devised report reflecting WRM assets requiring periodic inspection and equipment status.

5.16.4. Milestones contained in the PWSP transmittal letter will be assigned to base-level OPRs and OCRs. In addition, the following actions or milestones will be established as a minimum:

5.16.4.1. Verify all entries once up-load is complete.

5.16.4.2. Plan to store new PWSP quantities.

5.16.4.3. Suspected PWSP errors will be identified to PACAF/LGX (info PACAF/ LGSW) and will include the planned operating base, MDS, IIC, and nature of the error (See para **5.16.3.**).

5.16.5. The distribution of the PWSP includes the requirement to send the PWSP to PACAF bases which have no supply computer to the base providing support.

5.16.6. The support base and supported base personnel will work out the various details involved in PWSP processing.

5.16.7. Since the PWSP assets stored at the supported base are on the supply computer support base W-details, the support base is responsible for carrying out the redistribution. The support base will provide supply, transportation, and maintenance assistance, if requested, to the supported base to complete RDO actions. Assets will be shipped from supported base on-hand assets only to fill RDOs.

5.17. W-Details. W - details will not be established for the following:

5.17.1. Argon (IIC 255X), LIN (IIC 264X and 270X), LOX (IIC 290X), Helium (IIC 291X), and hydrazine (IIC 305X). Authorizations for these items will be established by the base fuels officer on the base fuels account.

5.17.2. MREs (IIC 200X). PWSP authorizations must be provided to the base Services Squadron according to **Chapter 9**.

5.18. Verification. When the PWSP has been uploaded, the next step is detail verification (e.g. Item Identification Codes [IIC], National Stock Numbers [NSNs], and authorized quantities) and identification of shortages. First, on-hand PWSP assets will be applied to authorized quantities. For each IIC, total up the quantities designated your unit as the storage base. This quantity is the total authorization for the IIC to be uploaded. If the same IIC is authorized to the MOB and one or more bases sponsored by the MOB, the on-hand quantity will be allocated to the MOB requirement first. Any remaining quantities will be equally allocated to the requirements of the other POBs.

(NOTE: If there are WRM assets stored at one or more POBs that can be used to satisfy the PWSP requirement at other POBs, allocate them accordingly. Reallocated assets may be moved to the required POB and/or the base may leave the assets at the storage location). If there are excess assets on-hand after this allocation has been made and no redistribution for the assets has been included in the PWSP, the excess quantity will be reported IAW paragraph **5.11.** within 30 working days of receipt of the new PWSP.

5.19. Requisitioning.

5.19.1. Do not requisition shortages of the following through the FB account: MREs, argon, LIN, LOX, and hydrazine. Requisition shortages of argon and hydrazine through the base fuels account. Do not requisition hydrazine unless there is a suitable storage facility available.

5.19.2. Ensure the PACAF PWSP Foreword does not restrict requisitioning of certain IICs before proceeding.

5.19.3. Present USAF policy states that initial WRM procurement of budget code 9 items is limited to approved WRM ordering authority provided by the General Support Division manager. This authority is used solely to procure deficits created by new or increased authorizations.

5.19.4. The following procedures apply for the purpose of securing an approved GSOP. The first four steps will be accomplished within 15 calendar days of receipt of the PWSP. The last two steps will be done within 10 calendar days of receipt of a revised GSOP authorizing the requisitioning of new WRM deficits.

5.19.4.1. War Readiness Section personnel will ensure inputs to load or change (increase) authorizations for budget code 9 WCDO items are not processed by the issue program. Therefore, do not enter an "I" in the issue indicator field when processing these 1CK inputs.

5.19.4.2. When notified by War Readiness Section personnel that new authorizations have been loaded, the funds manager will process an out-of-cycle Q07 program to produce a WRM requirements listing in two copies.

5.19.5. War Readiness Section personnel will annotate the listings with asterisks to identify those new or increased authorized requirements for which requisitioning action is desired.

5.19.6. The funds manager, after coordination of the listing with the WRMO, will forward a GSOP update to HQ PACAF/LGSPR. The requested amount must equal the sum of the items asterisked on the listing. The funds manager will maintain a copy of the listing in suspense pending approval/disapproval.

5.19.7. Upon receipt of a revised GSOP authorizing initial WRM procurement, the funds management will notify War Readiness Section of those items which may be requisitioned. Retain a copy of the approved GSOP and the annotated Q07 listing in a completed file. Notify the WRMO if the approved GSOP is insufficient to cover shortages as reflected on the request and which shortages cannot be ordered.

5.19.8. Upon notification by the funds manager, War Readiness Section personnel will interface with the issue program to requisition as required. Notify the WRMO when all requirements are on requisition.

5.20. Storage and Prepositioning. PWSP items will be stored IAW **Chapter 9**, this instruction, AFMAN 23-110, DoD 4145.19-R-1, and other applicable publications.

5.21. Planning Document Updates. The PWSP may require updates to certain wartime planning documents. As a minimum, the following will be reviewed/changed as necessary:

5.21.1. Do the quantities/locations in the new PWSP require a change to wartime air/surface movement requirements documents? See COMPACAF OPlan(s) Annex D.

5.21.2. If PWSP items are mentioned in base support plans, do new PWSP quantities/items require a change to these plans, to include wartime movements/outloads in Chapter 22 of BSP?

5.21.3. The capability must be developed to ensure WRM consumables can be delivered on-base to their point of intended use during wartime. Capability is defined as manpower, materials, procedures, and delivery routes (including alternates). This should be reflected in Chapter 22 of the BSP.

5.21.4. The new PWSP will be reviewed in-depth at the next WRM Review Board. Included in this review will be the following:

5.21.4.1. Significant changes between old and new PWSPs.

5.21.4.2. Status of processing RDOs.

5.21.4.3. Status of processing requisitions.

5.21.4.4. Problem areas.

5.21.4.5. Redistribution Actions. See paragraph **5.10.1.**

5.22. Administrative and Security. Basic security guidance can be found in AFI 25-101, AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapter 14, and in **Chapter 2** of this instruction. Extracts of any part of the PWSP may be reproduced at base-level to further disseminate PWSP information. Any organization in a situation where release of PWSP data to a host nation organization is requested or desired will request release guidance from PACAF/LGX. Requests for releasability must explain the nature of the request, exact PWSP data involved, the host nation organization, and other pertinent information. All requests will be submitted in writing.

5.23. Points of Contact. If questions or problems arise as the result of the PWSP the following PACAF agencies will be contacted. Provide information copy of correspondence to PACAF/LGX.

PWSP (Overall) - PACAF/LGX

Supply - PACAF/LGSW*

Transportation (RDOs, Wartime Movements) - PACAF/LGTR*

Funds - PACAF/LGSPR*

Racks, Adapters, and Pylons - PACAF/LGW

Tanks - PACAF/LGM

5.24. Application of Peacetime Stocks. On-hand levels of POS will be applied to the maximum extent possible to satisfy PWSP requirements, i.e., supply action to obtain PWSP requirements may be reduced by existing assets on the base.

5.24.1. Each storing base will examine peacetime stockage relative to the PWSP with a view towards reducing or eliminating WRM levels. A letter explaining how such stocks can meet the criteria in this paragraph will be prepared for WRMPM signature and forwarded to PACAF/LGX. The CWRMO will analyze the request in coordination with PACAF/LGSW and other PACAF agencies, and approve/disapprove it.

5.24.2. The CWRMO staff, in coordination with PACAF/LGSW, will initiate action to apply on-hand peacetime assets command-wide to PWSP requirements.

5.24.3. The quantity of AME to be accounted for as WRM will be identified by serial number. A list of serial numbers of items selected will be provided the Chief of Supply and the WRMO.

5.24.4. Those items selected will be checked for serviceability IAW applicable technical data. AME in reparable condition will be tagged as such and scheduled for maintenance as prescribed in **Chapter 3**.

5.24.5. Selected AME will be tagged with DD Forms 1574 as outlined in **Chapter 3** and **Chapter 9**. The AME storage area(s) will be marked IAW **Chapter 9**. To distinguish AME from WRM, the WRM triangle used to mark the AME will have "AME/WRM" stenciled in the center of the triangle.

5.24.6. AME identified as AME/WRM will be stored by maintenance. It will be segregated from the AME quantity not so identified; however, both sets of assets may be stored in the same building so long as the AME/WRM are marked IAW the preceding subparagraph. The provisions of this instruction regarding dispersal do not apply to AME/WRM. However, based on the desires of the wing commander, dispersal can be affected. The following applies to AME/WRM tanks only; AME/WRM tanks:

5.24.6.1. Will not be used as ready-line tanks.

5.24.6.2. May be stored in racks or crates.

5.24.6.3. Will be stored inside if possible.

5.24.7. All AME/WRM will be inspected and maintained according to the procedures outlined in **Chapter 3**.

5.24.8. Assets identified as AME/WRM will be inspected IAW **Chapter 2**.

5.24.9. Peacetime Use. AME not identified as AME/WRM will be used first. If these assets are insufficient, AME/WRM may be used. The decision to use AME/WRM will be decided by the OG/CC and LG/CC.

5.24.10. Budgeting and Funding. Funds required/expended to store, inspect, or maintain AME/WRM will be accounted for using PEC 28031. AME/WRM items are subject to the same IG criteria as WRM assets.

Section 5C—Inventory Management Plan (IMP)

5.25. General. The IMP is developed and issued annually by the Defense Fuel Supply Center in coordination with the Military Services and CINC Joint Petroleum Offices and states required inventory levels. The IMP reports storage/inventory data at bases in support of POS/WRM. Changes to the IMP will be forwarded by HQ PACAF/LGSF.

5.26. Objectives. To store stocks as near to the point of intended use as economical and practical to minimize transportation requirements and the impact of hostile disruption of supply lines.

5.27. Requirements Determination. Aviation and ground fuel requirements will be determined by HQ PACAF/LGSF. Requirements will be coordinated with CINCPAC/J422 and forwarded to DESC for inclusion in the IMP.

5.28. Distribution. Once the IMP is printed and any changes made, PACAF/LGSF will send a copy of the applicable pages to each base.

5.29. FFC Processing. Upon receipt of the IMP, the document will be reviewed. One copy of each document will be sent to the WRMO.

5.29.1. The base fuels officer will compare the documents to the previous edition.

5.29.2. The base fuels officer and the WRMO will decide what changes are required to the BSP based on the new IMP.

5.29.3. The WRMO will ensure major changes in the IMP are briefed at the next WRM Review Board.

5.29.4. The base fuels officer will insure updated IMP data is provided to any base agency which includes such data in briefings.

5.30. Deviations, Waivers, and Changes. See DoDM 4140.25-M Chapter 11 for instructions.

Section 5D—Liquid Oxygen (LOX)/Liquid Nitrogen (LIN)

5.31. General. The wartime requirements for LOX (IIC 290X), and LIN (IIC 264X and 270X) will be satisfied by one or a combination of the following: inviolate levels, commercial sources (wartime contract), base generating capability, host nation support, or POS.

5.32. Objective. To ensure base stock levels meet projected wartime consumption until supply from base capability, host nation and/or commercial sources begins.

5.33. Prepositioning Criteria. For each line of activity in the WAA encoded with prepositioning code A, AN, X or XN which pertains to an MDS requiring commodities in this section, the computed WRM requirements must be prepositioned or sourced. The other modes of satisfying the overall requirement are considered sourcing.

5.33.1. Part of the gross LOX/LIN requirement in the PWSP will be established as an inviolate level as directed in the PACAF PWSP. The balance will be satisfied by base-level sourcing. There are three exceptions to the establishment of inviolate levels:

5.33.1.1. The inviolate level for a COB/commercial airport will not be established until there is a BSP, MOUI, technical arrangement, or contract with the host nation.

5.33.1.2. The inviolate level for non-USAF bases may be reduced by the amount that can be assured by host nation support and/or commercial sources as set forth in paragraph **5.33.1.1.**

5.33.1.3. If no inviolate level is established for COBs/commercial airports designated as wartime operating locations, plans will be made at base-level to support the LOX/LIN requirement, that is, tankage, transportation, sourcing, etc.

5.34. Base-Level Processing.

5.34.1. The base fuels officer, base civil engineer, and WRMO, will review the present methods used to satisfy WRM requirements. Plans will be formulated to perform additional sourcing if required. Sourcing modes, including changes, will be documented in the BSP.

5.34.2. The WRMO will provide extracts of the PWSP for LOX/LIN to the base fuels officer and civil engineer.

5.34.3. The base fuels officer will compare LOX and LIN requirements to WRM storage tank authorizations in the WPARR. Increases or decreases will be made by AF Form 601 or ACR IAW **Chapter 4**.

5.34.4. The base fuels officer will ensure inviolate levels of LOX/LIN are on-hand. The base civil engineer, in conjunction with base supply, will ensure inviolate levels of regenerate chemicals are on-hand. Chemicals may be collocated with POS and will be marked IAW **Chapter 9**.

5.34.5. The base fuels officer, in coordination with the base contracting officer, will identify commercial contractors for wartime supply of these commodities.

5.34.6. The WRMO will ensure major changes in support of these commodities are briefed at the next WRM Review Board.

Section 5E—Additional WRM Consumable Commodity Guidance

5.35. Chaff (Non-Pyrotechnic). Non-Pyrotechnic chaff having box (BX) as unit of issue will be requisitioned in multiples of four. Chaff having roll (RO) as unit of issue will be requisitioned in multiples of 12. PACAF/LGX will ensure the quantities in the PWSP are rounded to meet this criteria. Ensure requisitions for WRM requirements contain the appropriate project code.

5.36. Deicing Fluid. The quantity of deicing fluid required to support a given line of activity in the WAA is a function of the size of the aircraft and the weather factor represented by a percentage of time icing and/or snow conditions are expected at a given location. Deicing fluid is required at most locations in the WAA with prepositioning code A, P or X. An N in the second position of these or any other prepositioning code indicates deicing fluid is not required. This code is assigned because aircraft shelters are available or the weather factor is low enough to warrant deletion.

5.37. Film and Related Chemistry.

5.37.1. Quantities for ACC are gross wartime amounts. Consider operational stock levels when determining if acquisition for WRM is required. If normal operational levels meet the gross wartime requirement, no acquisition is necessary.

5.37.2. When requisitioning WRM requirements for low consumption, dated items, use off-line procedures to notify the source of supply to ship the latest date of pack (advice code 2G).

5.37.3. The PACAF WRM reconnaissance film program calls for peacetime storage of prepositioned film at bases with in-place reconnaissance forces. These bases also store film for wartime use locations. Refrigerated storage capacity will be established at wartime use locations for the quantities stored for use at these locations.

5.37.4. Unit BSPs must include specific plans to prepare and ship WRM/PWSP film to wartime use locations. The Logistics Group Commander must assure thorough and complete logistics, supply, and transportation planning to include advance preparation of mobility bin packing lists, mobility marking of the bins, weight/cube marking, and other markings IAW AFI 10-403 and T.O. 10J-1-4.

5.37.5. Units will exercise the mobility aspect of their plans at least annually to assure packaged film can be delivered to transportation for onward shipment within 24 hours of a notification to deploy.

5.38. Meals Ready to Eat (MRE).

5.38.1. The purpose of including flight feeding meals (MREs are an authorized substitute) requirements in the PWSP is to provide subsistence to selected aircrews whose flights originate from or transit through wartime locations.

5.38.2. The quantity of MRE in the PWSP stored at a base can be reduced by the capability to provide box lunches from an in-flight kitchen. Such reduction must be approved by PACAF/SVXR and PACAF/LGX and included in BSPs.

5.38.3. When a PWSP is received, the WRMO will extract total MRE requirements and provide them, in writing, to the Services Commander and the food services officer. The troop support and food services officers will determine if an alternate capability exists considering present WRM stocks of MREs.

5.38.4. When the quantity of MREs to be stocked as WRM is determined, the troop support NCO will requisition, store, and account for the WRM requirement according to **Chapter 6**.

5.38.5. PACAF/LGX will provide PACAF/SVXR projected MRE requirements based on the out-year WAA. This data is required for input to AFSVA/SVOMT, for inclusion in the AFSVA budget.

5.39. Oil.

5.39.1. The provisions of AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapter 14, apply to aircraft engine oil (IICs 140Q, 475Q, 480Q and 485Q) regarding stockage in the PWSP.

5.39.2. IIC 475Q will not be substituted for IIC 480Q due to the difference in unit of issue.

5.40. Oxygen (IIC 280X). Requirements in the PWSP for gaseous oxygen (IIC 280X) contain no allowance to maintain cylinder pressure. Cylinders used to store PWSP requirements will not be placed on the WPARR. Cylinders will be accounted for according to AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part One, Chapter 4; AFMAN 23-110, Volume III, Part Three, Chapter 2; and AFMAN 23-110, Volume III, Part Two, Chapter 2. Other pertinent references are AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 14 and AFMAN 23-110, Volume IV, Part One, Chapter 18. Cylinders storing WRM oxygen will be marked according to **Chapter 4**, this instruction.

5.41. Tanks.

5.41.1. Tanks are supplied by the ALC in a disassembled, nested configuration in either a metal or fiberglass canister. It is not necessary to build-up canistered tanks if all the following criteria can be met:

5.41.1.1. Existing built-up tanks are sufficient to meet initial projected operational requirements for in-place and augmentation forces.

5.41.1.2. An adequate tank build-up plan has been developed and included in the BSP. The plan must provide a capability to include: a build-up facility, delivery of canisters, equipment, vehicles, personnel, quality control, production line layout for each type of tank, shadow boards or CTKs for tools, technical data, instruction boards at each station, temporary storage of built-up tanks, delivery of built-up tanks, a detailed de-nest plan, tank build-up rates, and requirements for each D-Day and testing requirements. An alternate build-up facility should be designated to include four tank assembly lines, a tank de-nesting area and a separate tank testing/pressurization area. The plan will be developed by the LG, Chief of Supply, Chief of Transportation, and the WRMO.

5.41.1.3. All TCTO and cure-date kits are available for the canistered tanks. Tanks will not be de-nested to comply with TCTOs or change outdated cure-date items.

5.41.1.4. Personnel are trained and can generate built-up tanks at a rate which matches projected tank consumption.

5.41.1.4.1. 7AF bases are not required to maintain standing tank build-up teams. These bases are still responsible for maintaining the equipment/tools required to perform tank build-up and developing a plan/capability to form/train tank build-up teams.

5.41.1.5. The basis for the tank build-up plan is the tank production schedule. It will consider the following:

5.41.1.5.1. On-hand quantity of built-up tanks including the quantity expected to be available in AME stocks for in-place forces. The deployment tank configuration and AME tanks of augmentation forces will not be considered.

5.41.1.5.2. Projected daily consumption based on the sortie rates, attrition factors and EPSFs.

5.41.1.5.3. Tank build-up capability rate.

5.41.1.5.4. Sortie surges.

5.41.1.5.5. The nature of outstanding TCTOs pertaining to canistered tanks to be complied with before tanks can be considered serviceable.

5.41.1.6. If the tank build-up production schedule indicates insufficient built-up tanks are on-hand to satisfy wartime consumption until production catches up, the deficit must be built-up from canistered assets. It may be necessary to remove nested tanks from canisters when canister condition prevents protection of tanks from damage. If tanks are removed from canisters under these conditions they must be built-up or placed in fiberglass containers. They will not be repacked in other containers except approved replacement canisters. If tanks must be built up, prior approval from PACAF/LGX and info HQ PACAF/LGMF is required.

5.41.1.7. A tank build-up plan will be developed for each base authorized tanks in the PWSP.

5.41.1.8. The tank build-up plan will be included in the BSP and will indicate which portions of the capability will be provided by the augmentation force.

5.41.1.9. The quantity of built-up tanks must consider the quantity stored at the base and the quantity to be shipped from the MOB and/or other storage locations. Expected arrival date(s) of shipped assets will be considered.

5.41.1.10. If a portion of the capability is stored at the MOB, shipping and arrival date will be considered.

5.41.2. HQ PACAF/LGMF and HQ PACAF/LGX will review tank build-up plans in BSPs and provide comments to the base LGX office. With respect to WRM reporting, built-up tanks are not considered serviceable if all TCTOs are not complied with. Canistered tanks will be considered serviceable if all TCTO and cure-date kits are available. The Chief of Supply will ensure TCTO and cure-date kits are on-hand to build-up all canistered tanks. The Chief of Supply will ensure equal quantities of left and right hand tanks are on-hand and so marked if these assets are not interchangeable.

Table 5.1. Categories of WRM Consumables.

Aircraft Support Commodities (Except Gases, Bulk POL)	**Bulk POL**	**Gases/Water**
TRAP	Aviation Fuel	Oxygen
Tanks	JP-4	Liquid
Racks (TERs, includes launchers)	JP-5	Gaseous

Aircraft Support Commodities (Except Gases, Bulk POL)	Bulk POL	Gases/Water
Adapters	JP-8	Nitrogen
Pylons	MOGAS	Liquid
Chaff	Diesel Fuel	Gaseous
Guns	Heating Fuel	Argon
Gun Barrels and other gun components		Halon
Packaged POL		
Oil		
Grease		
Chemicals		
Alcohol		
Methanol		
Deicing Fluid		
Film		
Film Chemistry		
Magnetic Tape		
Hydrazine		
Hydraulic Fluid		
Rations (MREs)		

Table 5.2. Expenditure Per Sortie Factor Organizational Responsibilities.

Commodity	OPR	Coordinating Activities
Aircraft fuel tanks	DO	LGM/LGX
Chaff	DO	LGX/LGSW
Racks, adapters, pylons	DO	LGX/LGSW/LGWS
Guns, gun barrels	DO	LGWS/LGX
Cryogenics	LGSF	LGX
Deicing fluid	LGMF	LGSW/LGX
Engine oil	LGMF	LGSW/LGX
Hydraulic fluid	LGMF	LGSW/LGX
Liquid nitrogen/oxygen	LGSF	LGX
Rations	SVXR	LGX
Film	INY	LGX/LGSW

Table 5.3. WRM Consumables Authorization Documents.

Authorization Document	Source Documents	PACAF OPR	OCR (S)	Base Level OPR	Base Level OCR
Non-Munitions War Consumables Distribution Objective	WAA, WMP-1 NCAA, WARCON	PACAF/LGX	AFMC/XRPE PACAF/LGSW/ LGSS/LGTR	Chief of Supply	WRMO
Inventory Management Plan (IMP)	WMP-1, WAA AFI 65-503 AFMAN 23-110	PACAF/LGSF	SA-ALC PACAF/LGX	Chief of Supply	WRMO
LOX/LIN (included in PWSP)	WAA, WMP-1 AFI 25-101 WARCON	PACAF/LGSF	PACAF/LGX	Chief of Supply	WRMO
NOTE: In PACAF, the WCDO is replaced by the PACAF WRM Storage Plan (PWSP). All references to the WCDO should be understood to mean the PWSP.					

Chapter 6

WARTIME SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT

Section 6A—General

6.1. Purpose. To outline procedures and responsibilities pertaining to the wartime feeding of personnel.

6.2. Objective. To plan for, acquire and preposition sufficient quantities of subsistence in support of the wartime population specified in the TPFDL.

6.3. Policy. The policy on wartime subsistence is contained in **Chapter 4**, AFI 25-101, and in Annex E and GG to the USAF WMP-1. The USAF WMP-1 establishes the total number of days wartime feeding will be planned for.

6.3.1. Part of this total requirement will be prepositioned in-theater. This consists of WRM and primary operating stocks (POS).

6.3.2. The prepositioning objective is satisfied, insofar as possible, by POS. The remaining amount is the WRM requirement.

6.3.3. The balance of the total wartime subsistence requirement will be provided by prestocked subsistence. Prestocked subsistence represents the resupply quantity of selected items required until the subsistence pipeline can be filled through commercial sources. Prestocked subsistence is normally stored by Defense Logistic Agency.

6.4. Applicability and Terms. This chapter applies to wartime feeding support of the TPFDL population. However, except where indicated, it does not pertain to aircrew feeding. These requirements are covered in **Chapter 5**.

6.4.1. Wartime subsistence requirement is the quantity of subsistence required to feed the approved USAF forces as specified in the most demanding TPFDL for the specified duration as defined in the USAF WMP-1, Annex E and GG.

6.4.2. Primary Operating Stocks (POSs) are USAF owned subsistence stocks at or near the intended point of use available for peacetime feeding which can be used to feed wartime forces.

6.4.3. Prepositioned subsistence requirement is that portion of the total wartime subsistence requirement needed to feed USAF forces until resupply arrives from CONUS. WMP-1 establishes the required Days of Sustainability (DOS).

6.4.4. A ration feeds one person for one day (three meals).

6.4.5. Basic Daily Food Allowance (BDFA) is the monetary allowance established by food services to feed one person for one day.

6.4.6. Contingency meals require little or no preparation (do not require kitchen facilities). Another common term for contingency meals are combat meals which are the meal, ready-to-eat (MRE).

6.4.7. Dining hall meals are those meals requiring kitchen facilities and food services personnel for preparation. This includes A rations (perishable and semiperishable foods), B rations (consists of semiperishable items, mainly canned), and resale commissary stocks.

Section 6B—HQ PACAF Procedures

6.5. General. Attaining the objectives of the wartime subsistence program at HQ PACAF will be a joint effort between PACAF/SVXR and PACAF/LGX.

6.6. Planning Documents.

6.6.1. TPFDL.

6.6.2. AFI 25-101.

6.6.3. Current basic daily food allowance (BDFA).

6.6.4. Annex E and GG to the USAF WMP-1.

6.6.5. Host nation support agreements, ISAs, and BSPs.

6.7. Requirements Determination. PACAF/SVXR will determine wartime subsistence needs. Assistance will be provided by AFSVA/SVOMT.

6.7.1. Prepositioned wartime subsistence requirements will be calculated for each TPFDL location which will not receive support from another source. If only a portion of the wartime requirements are to be provided, that portion not provided will be included in the calculations. The TPFDL arrival date of augmentation food service personnel will be considered when determining the mix of rations for non-USAF locations.

6.7.2. When the wartime population is calculated from the TPFDL, the meal requirement will be cumulative. The population for each successive D-Day will be calculated and the figure will be multiplied by .75 at MOBs in Hawaii and Alaska and .9 at remaining bases in PACAF to arrive at the feeding requirement for that particular D-Day. The peacetime populations in the Pacific theater will be included as a base-line for D-Day. The peacetime population figure will be reduced by known mobility moves. tenant units will be included. PACAF/SVXR will be responsible for computing total wartime subsistence requirements.

6.7.3. All computations will be made by separate TPFDL locations and summarized by country. The mix of B rations and contingency meals at a given TPFDL location will be determined by PACAF/SVX and AFSVA/SVOMT.

6.8. Storage Planning. The addition of prepositioned WRM rations may require additional storage space. The provisions of **Chapter 9** apply to this requirement. PACAF/SVX, in coordination with AFSVA/SVOMT, will determine WRM storage needs and take actions to satisfy them. Funding for WRM storage facilities, including MCP, is a PACAF responsibility.

6.9. Redistribution of WRM Subsistence. Based on verified TPFDL population changes, shortages and other factors, AFSVA/SVOMT may direct the redistribution of WRM subsistence. Redistribution actions will be coordinated with PACAF/LGX and PACAF/SVXR.

6.10. Peacetime Use of WRM Subsistence. See **Chapter 2**.

6.10.1. All requests for the peacetime use of WRM rations will be submitted to the Services Commander for approval. The Services Commander will coordinate with the WRMPM prior to approving requests and submit an info copy to HQ PACAF/SVX and HQ PACAF/LGX.

6.10.2. Base units requiring peacetime usage of WRM rations will program and coordinate their requirements with the Services Commander 120 days in advance of their need. Requirements will be submitted on a funded AF Form 287.

6.10.3. The Services Commander will direct the troop support NCO to order the quantity of rations requested directly from DSCP. Upon receipt, the rations will be issued.

6.10.4. Purchase of rations for exercises or replacement of WRM stocks used in exercises will not count against the dollar limits imposed on expenditures of WRM.

6.10.5. If a base unit requiring peacetime use of WRM rations for exercises does not notify the Services Commander 120 days in advance, WRM rations may still be used but a replacement requisition must be ordered prior to approval.

6.10.6. In no case will the use of WRM rations be authorized if their release will result in the remaining on-hand quantities being less than 80 percent of the PWSP authorization.

6.11. Rotation Planning. The WRMO and Services Commander will develop plans to rotate WRM rations so maximum use may be made before shelf-life expiration.

6.12. Agreements. For some TPFDL locations, it may be advantageous to arrange for another service to provide wartime feeding support. PACAF/SVX in coordination with USCINCPAC/J-4, PACAF/ LGX, and PACAF/FM will make this judgment and will work with PACAF/LGX to consummate such agreements.

Section 6C—Base-level Procedures

6.13. Planning. Each PACAF base is responsible for planning wartime feeding support for itself and at each location for which a requirement is in the PWSP.

6.13.1. For guidance on food service equipment/dining facilities see **Chapter 5**.

6.13.2. At non-USAF locations the preferred mode of ration support is by the host nation or by another service through negotiations and inclusion in the appropriate wartime planning document. If such support cannot be negotiated, these locations will be supported by WRM rations although use of the sponsor and/or another base's commissary stocks can be used if they are excess to their wartime requirements. Negotiated support in this area must be stated in host tenant support agreements, BSPs, and ISA agreements since these documents are used to determine total PACAF WRM requirements.

6.13.3. If WRM rations will be required at a non-USAF location based on the preceding paragraph, the negotiating base will attempt to obtain inside, secure storage space for the rations. The provisions of **Chapter 4** apply to WRM subsistence. Such storage space will not be acquired unless specifically allowed by PACAF/SVXR and the CWRMO.

6.14. Storage. The Troop Support NCO is responsible for the warehousing of WRM rations.

6.15. Marking/Tagging. See **Chapter 9**.

6.16. Inspection. WRM rations will be inspected according to AFI 34-239. Also, see paragraph **9.14.1.** this instruction, for shelf-life procedures.

6.17. Rotation. WRM subsistence will be rotated according to AF and PACAF directives. Replacement is required. Only "B" rations will be rotated through AF dining facilities; MRE rations can be used for ground feeding during alerts/exercises to aid in rotation unless otherwise directed by PACAF/SVXR.

6.18. Wartime Delivery.

6.18.1. The capability to deliver rations in wartime to their place of consumption on-base will be developed by the Services Commander. The WRMO, Chief of Transportation, Services Commander, and troop support NCO will participate in the process. A wartime delivery plan will be included in Chapter 22 of each unit's BSP.

6.18.2. If USAF-provided rations are required to support a non-USAF location and such rations are not stored at the location, then their rations will be included in the applicable BSP, Chapter 22, the same as other commodities. The Services Commander is responsible for ensuring rations are included in these plans.

6.19. Requirements Determination. Personnel involved in the planning and reporting of wartime subsistence must be able to compute requirements. This will be done using the same planning documents described in paragraph **6.6.** but tailored to the local situation. PACAF/LGX will provide bases with planning data on subsistence from the USAF WMP-1 in the foreword to the PWSP. Computations will be the same as in paragraph **6.7.** except only calculations for prepositioned requirements will be made.

6.19.1. One ration is the amount of food required to subsist one person for one day. The total wartime rations requirement is the total number of rations to feed the cumulative TPFDL population from D-Day to the maximum prepositioning objective day in the WMP-1 multiplied by .9 or .75 depending on location. The cumulative population on a given D-Day is the sum of the population from a previous D-Day plus augmentation received on the given D-Day. For example, to feed the following cumulative population from D+1 to D+5, 261 rations would be required given the following data. (See **Figure 6.1.**).

6.19.2. The dollar amount to feed one person for one day is the basic daily food allowance (BDFA). By multiplying the total rations required by the BDFA the result is the total cost to feed the cumulative TPFDL population.

6.19.3. Flight feeding meals (MRE) are prepositioned rations to feed aircrews enroute to or operating from operating bases. The requirement is based upon crew size, sortie duration, and number of sorties planned.

6.19.4. If on-hand MREs (both ground feeding and in-flight) are excess to the requirements stated in the PWSP, they will be added to the total cumulative requirement.

6.19.5. To calculate the days of support available, the on-hand rations will be compared to the required rations. (See **Figure 6.2.**)

6.19.6. Calculations for rations on-hand will include all available rations even though this may exceed the required rations.

6.19.7. If all or a portion of wartime subsistence is to be provided by the host nation, the number of rations being provided will be calculated and added to the final figure as calculated in paragraph **6.19.3.**

6.20. Reporting. See **Chapter 11**. TPFDL and other required data will be obtained from the WRMO. The calculations in the preceding paragraph will be made by the Services Commander.

6.20.1. Prepositioned subsistence requirement.

6.20.2. POS available.

6.20.3. WRM subsistence required by type (contingency meals, "B" rations, WCDO).

6.20.4. WRM subsistence on-hand/authorized by type (contingency meals, "B" rations, WCDO).

6.20.5. Due-in status of any WRM subsistence on order by type.

Figure 6.1. Cumulative Feeding Requirement (example).

Cumulative Population	D+1	D+2	D+3	D+4	D+5	
(previous D-Day)	10	10	30	70	80	
Augmentation	0	20	40	10	20	
Cumulative Population	X.90	X.90	X.90	X.90	X.90	
	---	---	---	---	---	
Rations Required	9	27	63	72	90	= 261

Figure 6.2. Calculation for Days of Support.

$$\frac{\text{On-Hand Rations}}{\text{Required Rations}} \times \text{Prepositioning Objective Days} = \text{Days Of Support}$$

Chapter 7

MANAGEMENT OF WRM VEHICLES

Section 7A—General

7.1. Objective. USAF vehicles, including War Reserve Materiel (WRM), are centrally procured and require specific management procedures. This chapter establishes policies/procedures for prepositioned pure WRM vehicles in PACAF and takes precedence over other chapters. Procedures are to be followed by Main Operating Bases (MOBs) as well as Collocated Operating Bases (COBs) and bare bases. Should guidance in this chapter conflict with other chapters, contact HQ PACAF/LGTV for clarification. AF policies and procedures for WRM vehicles are also contained in AFI 25-101.

7.1.1. The use of the Fleet Management Module of OLVIMS is mandatory at MOBs, and 607 ASUS/LGT. The use of the AFIS module is highly encouraged and applicable reports may be used in lieu of forms, letters, and other documentation prescribed in this chapter.

7.1.2. 607 ASUS/LGT will assume fleet management responsibility for 7AF COBs and will be the focal point for all WRM related vehicle issues associated with 7AF organizations, including Osan and Kunsan ABs.

7.2. Total Fleet Concept. The vehicle support capability for general war or contingency operations consists of the peacetime operational fleet, assets gained from in-theater (local) alternate sources, and prepositioned pure WRM assets.

7.3. Waivers. Waiver requests for this chapter will be submitted in accordance with paragraph **2.12.** of this instruction. LGX coordination at all levels is required.

7.4. Prepositioning and Storage Concepts.

7.4.1. WRM vehicles are prepositioned at planned use locations to the fullest extent possible. Alternate planned use locations are identified in the Base of Planned Use (BPU) block on the PACAF Vehicle Authorization Listing (VAL). Requests for BPU changes will be submitted by the base Chief of Transportation after WRM Review Board coordination to HQ PACAF/LGT for approval. The PACAF VAL will be updated to reflect command approved BPU changes.

7.4.2. Stored WRM vehicles, excluding integrated WRM, will either be in active (ready-to-roll) or inactive (deep) storage. The LG/CC and/or WRM Review Board will determine the appropriate mix of active and inactive stored vehicles.

7.4.2.1. At Diego Garcia, the WRM vehicle fleet will be a mixture of inactive, active, and joint use, as determined by 613 ASUS/LGT and HQ PACAF/LGT. Vehicles in inactive storage will not to be released except for contingency operations or when approved by HQ PACAF/LGT.

7.4.3. Active-stored vehicles are defined as critical to base reception and immediate sortie generation. Composition of the active fleet will be based upon the needs of the initial incoming forces and immediate aircraft sortie generation requirements. These assets must be operationally ready to meet immediate wartime tasking. Dense-packing of active stored vehicles in covered facilities is the preferred method of storage. Storing WRM resources on K-loaders is not permitted. The use of semi-trailers to

store WRM resources should be carefully evaluated to ensure landing gears will support the load over extended periods of time.

7.4.4. Inactive stored vehicles must be stored in fully enclosed buildings. Dense packing is also preferred to maximize use of available floor space. Restoration of inactive vehicles will be based upon the needs of expanding base users and augmentation forces. Once vehicles are placed in inactive storage, every effort will be made to minimize the number broken out for exercise support.

7.4.5. WRM requirements for refueling, fluid dispensing, crash, fire and rescue, and 463L/MHE vehicles should be integrated to the fullest extent possible and used with peacetime vehicles provided the vehicles are identified/marked as WRM according to this instruction. (See **Chapter 9**) Local conditions and/or restrictions may require coordination between Chief of Transportation and the functional user to integrate some vehicle types on a rotation basis. WRM integrated and active stored vehicles of the same type must be rotated at least every 12 months (unless rotated with peacetime assets) to assure total fleet optimum aging. (See paragraph **7.11.6.** and **7.16.**) The intent of this paragraph is to integrate vehicles which, due to their design, must be used frequently to ensure serviceability. Non-integrated WRM fuels servicing trucks (R-9/R-11) maintained in active storage will be functionally tested at least once a month by vehicle maintenance personnel and every 14 days by LGSF personnel. One functional check each month should be conducted jointly by LGT and LGSF.

7.4.5.1. Other vehicle types to include medical, RRR, ABD, EOD, etc., and/or WRM vehicles required to support sortie surge exercises, unit unique training and Local Operational Readiness Exercises (LOREs) may be integrated with approval of HQ PACAF/LGT.

7.4.5.2. Costs associated with operational use and maintenance of integrated WRM vehicles will be funded in the same manner as peacetime operating stocks.

Section 7B—WRM Vehicle Requirements Determination and Planning Process

7.5. Authorizations. Total vehicle authorizations reflect the minimum number by type of vehicles needed during the period of greatest sustained activity (either under the most demanding contingency plan or peacetime operations, whichever is greater). Vehicles are authorized to support in-place and augmentation forces. Vehicles will be added to pure WRM after all other sources of vehicle support have been considered, applied and negotiated. An exception to this policy is those vehicles unique to a unit's mission and identified as mobility assets to move with the deploying unit. These vehicles will not be duplicated as prepositioned WRM.

7.6. Authorization Source. The VAL is the authorization source for vehicle requirements in PACAF. The VAL is a composite listing of approved vehicle authorizations including the peacetime operational fleet, WRM, Joint Use (JU) and other vehicle requirements provided by PACAF. Reference **Table 7.1.** for types of vehicle authorizations. Vehicle Operations will ensure Vehicle Maintenance is aware of all vehicle assets identified as use code A, mobility assets, and WRM vehicles that are projected to deploy to alternate use locations. A review will be conducted annually or as VAL changes occur.

7.6.1. Other major commands will submit WRM vehicle requirements via WPARR to HQ PACAF/LGT, who validates requirements. All changes to the VAL in support of other major commands' WRM requirements will be accomplished by HQ PACAF/LGT in coordination with HQ PACAF/LGX.

7.6.2. MOB WRM vehicle requirements will be validated as part of the Base Support Plan (BSP) process. Requirements that are different (plus or minus) from requirements reflected on the VAL must be coordinated with Logistics Plans, validated and approved by the LG/CC and/or WRM Review Board, then forwarded to HQ PACAF/LGT for final approval/disapproval action.

7.6.2.1. As a general rule, MOBs will not store commercial design general and special purpose vehicles of less than 14,000 pounds Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) as prepositioned WRM assets. Additive requirements for vehicles that fall into this category will be sourced through lease, host nation support, and redistribution of peacetime operating stocks (to include scooters and Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) vehicles) to higher priority users. However, additive WRM requirements that are to be sourced through lease or host nation support will be added to the VAL if requirements are validated.

7.6.3. 7 AF COB WRM requirements will be validated by 607 ASUS/LGT as part of the BSP process. Requirements that are different (plus or minus) from requirements reflected on the VAL must be coordinated with Logistics Plans, approved by the 607 ASUS/CC, then forwarded to HQ PACAF/LGT for final approval/disapproval action.

7.6.4. Based on the planning concept to merge augmentation forces with host base functional areas, vehicles are authorized by function (not unit) on the VAL. The amount of vehicles authorized to a functional area is based on the worst case tasking. WRM vehicles are issued to host base functional areas during contingencies.

7.6.5. Transportation planners will develop a base vehicle support plan for inclusion in the transportation chapter of the BSP that includes vehicle requirements by functional user, procedures to redistribute peacetime operating stocks as needed, deploy WRM vehicles to alternate use locations, issue WRM vehicles to base functional areas, and recall JU vehicles for redistribution to wartime users. Vehicle shortages will be evaluated to determine if shortfalls or LIMFACs exist. Shortfalls and LIMFACs will be included in the BSP. However, all workarounds, to include redistribution of peacetime operating stocks (vehicles, scooter, and NAF resources), rental, leasing, local procurement and host nation support, must be explored/implemented before vehicle shortages are identified as a shortfall or LIMFAC.

7.6.6. Rapid Runway Repair (RRR) vehicles are prepositioned at locations determined by HQ PACAF/LGT/LGX/CEXX. This equipment is command-directed vice base-requested.

7.6.7. Because of their expense and unique function, WRM refueling vehicles require special authorization procedures. HQ PACAF/LGSF will determine gross wartime requirements for fuel based on the WAAR and Allowance Standard (AS) 019 in coordination with Fuels Flight Commanders. Bases will provide HQ PACAF/LGSF data to justify peacetime authorizations IAW AS 019. After gross wartime requirements and peacetime requirements have been validated, HQ PACAF/LGSF will coordinate with HQ PACAF/LGT and HQ PACAF/LGX to establish command-directed WRM authorizations.

7.6.8. Identification of JU. Peacetime operating stocks identified as JU will be identified as use code “C” on the VAL. The only peacetime operating stocks that will be identified as use code “C” are those that will be redistributed to another wartime user. It is not necessary for MOBs to identify those general and special purpose assets under 14,000 GVW that are being redistributed to PACAF users as JU; provided the vehicle support plan developed IAW paragraph **7.6.5.** clearly reflects this information.

Section 7C—Responsibilities

7.7. HQ PACAF/LGTV. The Chief, Vehicles and Equipment Division will:

7.7.1. Be the WRM functional manager for WRM vehicles according to **Table 4.1.**

7.7.2. Be the WRM maintenance manager for all WRM vehicular equipment.

7.7.3. Provide a team member to WRM SAV teams.

7.7.4. Determine disposition of command critical WRM vehicles.

7.7.5. Interface with functional managers and PACAF bases to reduce WRM vehicle requirements through JU, host nation support programs, and similar actions.

7.7.6. Ensure WRM vehicle requirements are listed on the VAL.

7.8. 607 ASUS/LGT. THE 607 ASUS/LGT is responsible for oversight of all WRM vehicles on the Korean peninsula including those at the MOBs. These duties include:

7.8.1. Standup of the inactive storage program.

7.8.2. Providing guidance on storage, usage and maintenance.

7.8.3. Assisting with contract development.

7.8.4. Consolidating funding requirements.

7.8.5. Approving peacetime use of assets using the following guidelines:

7.8.5.1. HQ PACAF/LGX, with coordination from HQ PACAF/LGT, is the release authority for all vehicles in inactive (deep) storage.

7.8.5.2. The 607 ASG/CC is the release authority for all WRM vehicles in active storage assigned to 7 AF for 29 days or less. Those WRM vehicles in active storage (excluding integrated vehicles) required to support sortie surge exercises, unit unique training, or LOREs may be preapproved by 607 ASG/CC, however, when assets are released approving authority will be notified within three duty days, and applicable records updated accordingly. (See paragraph **7.27.2.**)

7.8.5.3. All requests for WRM vehicles in Korea exceeding 29 days will be forwarded with 607 ASG/CC coordination to HQ PACAF/LGX.

7.8.6. 607 ASUS/LGT will prepare guidance on reporting requirements, assistance visits, and additional information as needed.

7.9. Chief of Transportation. The base Chief of Transportation (LGT) is responsible for the following vehicle related duties:

7.9.1. Be a member of the base WRM Review Board.

7.9.2. Be a WRM program element manager.

7.9.3. Be a WRM equipment functional user according to **Table 4.1.**

7.9.4. Store the WRM commodities specified in **Table 9.2.**

7.9.5. Maintain the WRM commodities specified in **Table 3.3.** and **Chapter 3**.

7.9.6. Ensure WRM vehicles are included in the vehicle management program according to AFI 24-301.

7.9.7. Assist base WRM managers to plan for wartime movement of WRM commodities both on and off-base to include on-base dispersal.

7.9.8. Pursue initiatives to reduce WRM vehicle authorizations through JU, host nation support, and other programs described in this instruction.

7.9.9. Process shipments of WRM vehicles/equipment as required to meet in-place schedules to include airlift requests.

7.9.10. Ensure the wing/installation commander, LG and LGX are aware of base responsibilities for storage and restrictions upon use of WRM vehicles.

7.9.11. Ensure secure storage is provided and marked as pure WRM storage to preclude theft, pilferage, cannibalization, and integration of WRM assets and base peacetime-use vehicles. Enclosed storage is required for inactive stored vehicles to allow for dense-packing, extended servicing intervals, and to preclude degradation caused by outside elements. Covered storage for active stored WRM vehicles is also preferred to lessen maintenance requirements. Note: Additional guidance regarding storage facilities requirements can be found in Chapter 1 of PACAFH 24-3, *Preservation and Storage of War Reserve Materiel Vehicles and Equipment.*

7.9.12. Ensure mission critical vehicles are afforded enclosed storage to the greatest extent possible, regardless of their storage category, by ensuring parking plans are prioritized in order of vehicle or equipment criticality and complexity. For example, complex, special purpose vehicles receive the highest priority for enclosed storage using the following guidelines:

7.9.12.1. Active or inactive stored complex special purpose vehicles will be provided inside storage above all other vehicle categories (e.g. store aircraft cargo loaders, forklifts, deicers, etc. inside before providing inside storage for bobtails, farm tractors and dump trucks). Note: All vehicles in inactive storage will be stored in enclosed buildings.

7.9.13. Ensure stored WRM vehicles are prepared for storage IAW PACAFH 24-3, Preservation and Storage of War Reserve Materiel Vehicles and Equipment.

7.9.14. Ensure active and inactive stored vehicles are managed, maintained, and exercised in accordance with this chapter and PACAFH 24-3. The Chief of Transportation will conduct an annual walk-through of stored vehicles and review condition and operability of assets. This review should include the random selection of several active stored vehicles to be started and/or operated to verify serviceability/reliability. COB quality assurance evaluators will develop their own inspection schedules. (See paragraph **7.11.10.** and **7.12.7.**)

7.9.15. Appoint primary and alternate WRM vehicle monitors within transportation.

7.9.15.1. WRM vehicle monitors must have one year (six months for all short tour locations) retainability when appointed.

7.9.15.2. WRM vehicle monitors must have a Secret security clearance.

7.9.16. Ensure the base vehicle support plan is re-validated as part of the BSP process and included in the transportation chapter of the BSP.

7.10. Transportation Plans and Programs. The base Transportation Combat Readiness and Resources Branch (LGTR) is responsible for the following:

7.10.1. Monitor/coordinate with local LGX, LGTO, LGTT and LGTM to ensure that the following items are accomplished for WRM vehicles destined to deploy to an alternate base of planned use:

7.10.1.1. Ensure WRM vehicle road kits are made by vehicle operations or COB contractor personnel, 1 per every 5 vehicles, for general purpose vehicles which are required in the base support plan to deploy over land. (See paragraph **7.11.8.**)

7.10.1.2. A mobile dispatch operations support kit is developed (by LGTO) for deployment with each bare base vehicle fleet. (See paragraph **7.11.9.**)

7.10.1.3. WRM special purpose vehicles stored by LGT scheduled for deployment have appropriate Technical Orders (T.O.) for deployment with the vehicles. LGTM is responsible for ordering, storing and providing T.O.s.

7.10.2. In conjunction with LGX, LGT, LGTO, LGTM, LGTT and local AMC units, develop an input to Chapter 20 of the BSP and/or AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*, aimed at delivering the required number of WRM vehicles to the intended base of planned use within time specified by OPlans.

7.10.3. Ensure all plans are reviewed each year by all transportation branch officers/superintendents to ensure currency with existing OPlans and to ensure procedures, equipment and personnel are available to support the mission. Factors to bear in mind during plan construction and review are:

7.10.3.1. Centralized marshaling points at departure and arrival bases.

7.10.3.2. Sufficient numbers of trained drivers are identified and available.

7.10.3.3. Specific convoy safety procedures, route maps, handouts.

7.10.3.4. Sufficient numbers of trailers, tie-downs, and road kits.

7.10.3.5. Ramps/docks available for trailer off-load at bare bases.

7.10.3.6. Rail car off-loading capability at bare bases.

7.10.3.7. Recall procedures for WRM vehicles integrated at MOBs that are destined for use at alternate locations.

7.10.3.8. Procedures to issue vehicles at bare bases using the VAL as the source document.

7.10.3.9. Transportation of mobility support kits to bare bases.

7.10.4. Participate in all meetings of the WRM Review Board.

7.10.5. Ensure WRM requirements are included in budget submissions. Submit to the WRMO for inclusion in the base WRM O & M budget. Vehicle maintenance supplies, repair parts and POL products for pure WRM, excluding integrated WRM vehicles, will be charged to WRM PEC 28031.

7.11. Vehicle Operations. The Vehicle Operations Officer/Superintendent is responsible for the following:

7.11.1. Be the focal point for all base vehicle use related matters including WRM.

7.11.2. Using the guidance in the base support planning instruction, and paragraph **7.6.5.** of this chapter; develop a base vehicle support plan for inclusion in the transportation chapter of the BSP that

includes vehicle requirements by functional user, develop procedures to redistribute peacetime operating stocks as needed, deploy WRM vehicles to alternate use locations, issue WRM vehicles to base functional areas, and recall JU vehicles for redistribution to wartime users.

7.11.2.1. Notify Vehicle Maintenance annually or as VAL changes occur, by registration number, of all VAL use code A, mobility assets, and WRM vehicles projected to deploy to alternate use locations. (See paragraph **7.12.6.1.**)

7.11.2.2. The base vehicle support plan will be re-validated as part of the BSP process and approved by the LG/CC and/or WRM Review Board. A key factor in the development of this plan is the reconciliation between user identified requirements and validated authorizations reflected on the VAL. Requirements that are different (plus or minus) from authorizations reflected on the VAL must be coordinated with Logistics Plans, approved by the LG/CC and/or WRM Review Board, then forwarded to HQ PACAF/LGT for final approval/disapproval action. If applicable the VAL will be updated accordingly.

7.11.2.3. Evaluate vehicle shortages to determine if shortfalls or LIMFACs exist. Shortfalls and LIMFACS will be included in the BSP. However, all work-arounds, to include redistribution of peacetime operating stocks (vehicles, scooter, and NAF resources), rental, leasing, local procurement and host nation support, must be explored/implemented before vehicle shortages are identified as a shortfall or LIMFAC.

7.11.3. Identify secure, storage areas separate from peacetime use vehicles suitable for storage of WRM vehicles. The area will be marked as WRM vehicle storage IAW **Chapter 9**. Storage facilities will be "dense-packed" if possible to allow for the maximum number of vehicles to be parked considering safety and operational requirements. Vehicles should also be arranged to ensure accessibility to support the requirements of the first arriving units.

7.11.4. Establish a program to ensure units having WRM integrated vehicles assigned are in compliance with AFI 25-101, this instruction, and other governing directives. A visit/inspection of units with integrated WRM vehicles is accomplished in conjunction with the Vehicle Control Function vehicle inspection program.

7.11.5. Ensure WRM vehicles are used only IAW governing directives. Control all WRM vehicles regardless of their dispatch status to prevent unauthorized/inadvertent peacetime use. (See paragraph **7.21.** and Section “H”)

7.11.6. Plan, schedule, coordinate and accomplish rotation of WRM vehicles with peacetime assets to assure optimum aging of the total base vehicle fleet.

NOTE:

Once a vehicle is placed in inactive storage, it will remain there for a minimum of 3 years. Rotations should coincide with the conclusion of major exercises as the WRM vehicle fleet is reconstituted. (See paragraph **7.16.2.**)

7.11.7. Establish an exercise route for WRM vehicles approved by the Chief of Transportation with base safety and security forces coordination. A map of the approved exercise route will be maintained by the WRM vehicle monitor. (See paragraph **7.15.4.2.10.1.** Note)

7.11.8. Establish WRM vehicle road kits IAW paragraph **7.10.1.1.** Each road kit, as a minimum, will consist of a reflectorized warning triangle, flashlight, first aid kit, jack w/handle, lug wrench, and

spare tire. Each tractor/trailer assigned will also be equipped with sufficient chains, binders, and/or straps to secure a maximum load of cargo. Road kits will be numbered for accountability purposes. The contents will be inventoried, verified, stored in a secure location and will be marked as WRM. Road kits will be considered as WRM/mobility support equipment and their issue controlled/inventoried before/after use. WRM vehicle road kits are not required for JU vehicles and are only required for vehicles which will deploy at OPlan execution.

7.11.8.1. This policy applies to vehicles being stored at MOBs, outlying bare bases, and any vehicle deployed as part of a mobility UTC.

7.11.8.2. 15th ABW is exempt from establishing road kits for all vehicles that deploy on-island or to any outer-island in the Hawaiian chain.

7.11.8.3. The 3rd and 354th Wings also are exempt from establishing road kits for vehicles that deploy within the state of Alaska.

7.11.9. Establish a mobile dispatch operations support kit for deployment with bare base WRM vehicle fleets. (See 7.10.1.2.)

7.11.10. Accompany the Chief of Transportation on annual walk through of stored vehicles. (See paragraph **7.9.14.**)

7.12. Vehicle Maintenance. The Vehicle Maintenance Manager or COB contractor is responsible for the following:

7.12.1. Maintain WRM vehicles and equipment in serviceable condition as defined in T.O. 36-1-23, Serviceability Standards for USAF Vehicles and PACAFH 24-3.

7.12.2. Ensure all maintenance requirements are satisfied as outlined in this chapter.

7.12.3. Ensure adequate maintenance priority is afforded to WRM vehicles.

7.12.4. Provide a vehicle maintenance technician to the exercise team for on-the-spot evaluation of vehicle malfunctions and to provide minor maintenance repairs.

7.12.5. Submit requests to base supply for special levels of automotive parts required to support the WRM fleet (if bench stock/working stock is insufficient). (See paragraph **7.24.**)

7.12.6. Establish temporary mission support kits (TMSK) for all Vehicle Authorization List (VAL) Use Code A mobility assets and all WRM vehicles projected to deploy to alternate use locations. Mobility Readiness Spares Packages (MRSP) are not normally developed to support WRM or mobility coded vehicles, unless directed by HQ PACAF/LGTV. Refer to PACAF Supplement 1 of AFMAN 24-307, Chapter 7 for additional guidance and to determine actual requirements.

7.12.6.1. Review with Vehicle Operations, every year or as VAL changes occur, and identify by registration number, all VAL use code A mobility assets and WRM vehicles projected to deploy to alternate use locations. (See paragraph **7.11.2.1.**)

7.12.7. Accompany the Chief of Transportation on annual walk through of active and inactive stored vehicles. (See paragraph **7.9.14.**)

Section 7D—Vehicle Maintenance

7.13. Inspection, Preparation, Storage, and Maintenance. Inspection, preparation, storage, and maintenance apply to all WRM vehicles. These guidelines are intended to reduce storage and maintenance efforts necessary to implement the PACAF policy concerning inactive storage of WRM vehicles. This philosophy recognizes the need to keep and maintain WRM vehicles in a ready state, yet reduces the cost of care and upkeep. Vehicle maintenance will accomplish the following:

7.13.1. Perform a Limited Technical Inspection (LTI) using the procedures contained in T.O. 00-25-249 on all vehicles being rotated into the WRM vehicle fleet. Also, perform an LTI on all vehicles that have been released from storage prior to returning any vehicle to storage. All discrepancies that affect safety or serviceability of an asset must be corrected prior to placing the asset in storage. LTIs must be updated after required repairs are completed to accurately reflect vehicle condition.

7.13.2. When a WRM vehicle is released for a PACAF or JCS exercise, the deployed organization will provide the necessary maintenance personnel to breakout, sustain, repair and store released vehicles. The 607 MMS detachment and/or MOB transportation commander will determine when to release deployed maintenance personnel contingent on vehicles being returned to storage.

7.13.3. Report and repair any shipping damage.

7.13.4. Determine corrosion/rustproofing treatment for new vehicles received for WRM storage IAW T.O. 36-1-52 and PACAFH 24-3. If treatment was applied prior to shipment, perform an inspection to insure adequacy of the corrosion treatment. If prior treatment is determined to be inadequate, treat vehicles and equipment IAW T.O. 36-1-52. Vehicles rotated from the active fleet into WRM storage will be given the same corrosion service as new vehicles.

7.13.5. Check tire condition on vehicles being rotated from active fleet into WRM and replace as required. WRM vehicles will have a minimum of 50 percent of the original tread. Inflate tires (include spare if applicable) on WRM vehicles assigned to manufacturer's recommended pressure. To afford security for installed spare wheels/tires, vehicle maintenance will affix a chain or cable which will be secured using a padlock. Attach the key to the vehicle key ring. The extra padlock key will be retained in the vehicle records jacket with the spare vehicle key. A minimum of one out of five WRM vehicles of each type with a bare base deployment designation will be equipped with a spare tire/wheel, jack, and lug wrench. Vehicles will retain the spare tire, jack and lug wrench supplied by the manufacturer.

7.13.6. Batteries on vehicles assigned to the WRM fleet will be maintained IAW PACAFH 24-3.

7.13.7. Pintle Hooks. General purpose vehicles under 1,400 GVW (i.e. pickups, metros) will have a minimum of one pintle hook installed for every three assigned by type per fleet. Vehicles with pintle hooks installed will have an annotation in the remarks section of the WRM module.

NOTE:

As vehicles are coded for sourcing from the host nation or off the local economy, identify gross pintle hook requirements and maintain a sufficient quantity of pintle hooks on-hand for installation during wartime or contingency operations.

7.13.8. Ensure active and inactive stored vehicles are preserved and maintained under the provisions outlined in PACAFH 24-3. Guidance in PACAFH 24-3 takes precedence over instructions in T.O. 36-1-52.

7.13.9. Vehicle maintenance will perform modified scheduled inspections annually, or when due by hours, miles, or kilometers on active stored vehicles. An annual visual inspection will be accomplished for inactive stored vehicles. Refer to PACAFH 24-3 for specific requirements.

7.13.10. On a quarterly basis, COB QAE/vehicle maintenance personnel (jointly with vehicle operations personnel) will conduct a walk-through inspection of stored vehicles. (See paragraph **7.14.7.**)

7.13.10.1. A small number of active stored vehicles will be functionally checked.

7.13.10.2. Inactive vehicles should be visually checked for any significant problems, such as fluid leaks, flat tires, etc. Problems which would degrade rapid vehicle restoration during a contingency or exercise period should be corrected.

7.13.11. A long-range scheduled maintenance plan will be developed each year. The plan should include special provisions for vehicles which will support major exercises.

Section 7E—Vehicle Operations

7.14. Responsibilities. The vehicle operations flight will manage the vehicle fleet to ensure WRM and peacetime operational needs are met and will accomplish the following WRM related responsibilities:

7.14.1. Assume responsibilities as WRM vehicle monitor.

7.14.2. Perform a quarterly reconciliation of WRM vehicle status between fleet management, vehicle maintenance and dispatch operations. COB QAEs will develop local procedures which ensure proper accountability and status of stored vehicles.

7.14.3. Establish procedures for withdrawal of vehicles to support contingency plans (breakout plan). This may be accomplished by flight OIs and/or checklists in the unit control center (UCC).

7.14.4. Provide MC&A a listing by registration number and unit assigned of WRM vehicles integrated into the daily use fleet. The receiving unit's organization code (WRM) will be used, e.g. vehicles integrated to civil engineers have a 3W org code, to SFS a 4W org code, etc.

7.14.5. Utilize the AFIS-WRM module to maintain WRM vehicle status by fleet, which includes no less than the following:

7.14.5.1. Storage fleet being maintained.

7.14.5.2. Vehicle type.

7.14.5.3. Registration number.

7.14.5.4. Storage level (i.e. active or inactive).

7.14.5.5. Storage area (if applicable) and parking location: Unit/location is required for integrated vehicles.

7.14.6. Establish procedures for control, accessibility, and issue of vehicle identification link (VIL) and keys.

7.14.7. On a quarterly basis, COB QAE/vehicle operations personnel (jointly with vehicle maintenance personnel) will conduct a walk-through inspection of stored vehicles. (See paragraph **7.13.10.**)

7.14.7.1. A small number of active stored vehicles will be functionally checked.

7.14.7.2. Inactive vehicles should be visually checked for any significant problems, such as fluid leaks, flat tires, etc. Problems which would degrade rapid vehicle restoration during a contingency or exercise period should be corrected.

7.15. Equipment Support, Care and Exercising. Vehicle Operations or COB contractor personnel are also responsible for the care/exercising of pure WRM vehicles and accomplishing the following WRM-related functions:

7.15.1. Maintain status (VDM/VDP) except for integrated vehicles.

7.15.2. Monitor due dates of schedule maintenance (except for integrated vehicles) and deliver vehicles scheduled for maintenance action to the vehicle maintenance area. Return the vehicles to WRM storage upon completion of maintenance action.

7.15.3. Perform a weekly inspection of the active vehicles to check for flat/low tires, accumulation of water in vehicle bodies, evidence of pilferage or theft, leaks, and any other obvious defects.

7.15.4. Develop procedures to ensure vehicles are inspected each quarter utilizing appropriate vehicle operator checklists.

7.15.4.1. Vehicles in inactive storage will be visually checked for any significant problems, such as fluid leaks, flat tires, etc. Problems which would degrade rapid vehicle restoration during a contingency or exercise period should be corrected.

7.15.4.2. Vehicles in active storage will have at least the following operator maintenance performed during the quarterly check. (See paragraph **7.22.**)

7.15.4.2.1. Change tires as required.

7.15.4.2.2. Check tire pressure. (See paragraph **7.22.3.**)

7.15.4.2.3. Check coolant, oil, and automatic transmission fluid level.

7.15.4.2.4. Change light bulbs as required.

7.15.4.2.5. Clean and service battery.

7.15.4.2.6. Tighten all loose screws and bolts.

7.15.4.2.7. Check fuel (maintain at a minimum of 3/4 full).

7.15.4.2.8. Check wiper blades, and replace as necessary.

7.15.4.2.9. Service interior and exterior of vehicles. To ensure interior preservation, apply "Armorall," or equivalent product, to all interior vinyl, plastic, rubber, or plexiglass surfaces, including seats (if vinyl), padded dash, rubber door gaskets, etc., twice a year or as needed. Exterior surfaces will be waxed as needed but not less than twice a year, excluding CARC-painted vehicles.

7.15.4.2.10. Exercise active stored vehicles once every quarter.

7.15.4.2.10.1. For exercise, vehicles will be operated for a minimum of twenty (20) minutes including the warm-up period. During this period, vehicles will be driven over a predetermined on-base exercise route. Accessory and mounted equipment will be operated for a period sufficient to exercise and lubricate all moving parts. Hydraulic systems and pumps will be exercised under a normal expected load. Certain vehicles will require longer exercise periods. Diesel engine-driven vehicles will be operated for a minimum of thirty (30) minutes. Vehicles which have been released and dispatched for use are not required to be exercised during the quarter of use.

NOTE:

Due to low speed limits on base, it may be necessary to make arrangements with base authorities to adjust the speed limit within the exercise route parameters in order to exercise specific vehicles. If this is not possible, the exercise route may be extended off-base but only to the degree to accomplish adequate exercising. Safety will be of paramount concern and local traffic laws will apply. The Chief of Transportation will have approval authority for establishing on/off-base exercise routes with safety/security forces coordination. (See paragraph **7.11.7.**)

7.15.4.2.10.2. Checks made during exercise will ensure vehicles meet the standards established in T.O. 36-1-23.

7.16. Rotations. WRM vehicles will be rotated with peacetime vehicles when necessary to ensure a balancing of age/hour/miles. Active stored and integrated WRM vehicles of the same type will be rotated at least every 12 months. Inactive stored vehicles will only be considered for rotation after 3 years in storage.

7.16.1. WRM vehicles will be included in utilization/rotation analysis. NAF/ LGT will monitor rotation of vehicles into and out of COBs and bare bases. COBs are exempt from utilization/rotation analysis.

7.16.2. Vehicles will be rotated from the active, daily use fleet, as appropriate upon completion of the annual inspection and resultant repair requirements. Inspection of vehicles entering WRM storage must be thorough to assure serviceability standards are met (T.O. 36-1-23). AFTO Form 91, **Limited Technical Inspection - Motor Vehicles**, will be used to record the condition of the vehicle at this time. The AFTO Form 91 will become a permanent part of the record jacket. Unserviceable vehicles will not be rotated to WRM status, unless directed by HQ PACAF/LGT. A vehicle may be assigned to WRM status with deferred parts ordered for it when, in the opinion of the maintenance manager/ superintendent, safety and serviceability are not in question. The percentage of WRM vehicles (by vehicle type) in replacement codes A-J should be proportionate to the percentage of A-J vehicles in the daily use fleet, unless HQ PACAF/LGT provides other guidance.

Section 7F—WRM Vehicle Assignment and Prepositioning/Storage

7.17. Peacetime vehicles. Peacetime vehicle authorizations are filled before WRM authorizations. Peacetime vehicles support the daily base mission in addition to performing wartime functions, whereas pure WRM vehicles are additive to peacetime authorizations to support augmentation forces and/or increased wartime activity. Vehicles may be removed from the WRM fleet to fill peacetime authorizations. The following restrictions apply:

7.17.1. WRM vehicles will not be used to fill authorization requests pending HQ PACAF/LGT approval.

7.17.2. The vehicle removed from WRM must be the same as, or a suitable substitute for, the primary NSN authorized on the VAL.

7.17.3. All records affected by the transfer will be updated.

7.18. Prepositioning/Storage of Pure WRM Vehicles. WRM vehicles will only be stored at locations where adequate vehicle maintenance is available. This restricts vehicle storage to MOBs, COBs, Sites, and other locations where AF personnel or AF-contracted personnel are stationed/employed. Storage of vehicles at all other locations must be approved by HQ PACAF/LGT in coordination with HQ PACAF/LGX and HQ PACAF/LGSW. Bases proposing such storage will submit their request to HQ PACAF/LGTV with complete justification.

7.18.1. WRM vehicles will be stored separate from peacetime use vehicles in a secure, controlled access, and enclosed area approved by the wing LG. All efforts must be made to obtain covered storage for all WRM vehicles to reduce deterioration and operating/maintenance costs. Vehicle Operations will develop a WRM vehicle parking plan for all stored WRM vehicles. The plan will include a map of the base with the active and inactive storage locations identified. The map will also identify the locations at which integrated WRM vehicles are parked.

7.18.2. Active stored vehicles will be parked in such a manner to allow for easy access and movement of vehicles. Inactive stored vehicles must be inside enclosed facilities, such as a Portamod, K-span, or warehouse, and will be dense-packed. Dense-packing requires that vehicles will be parked as closely together as practical to maximize inside storage space while still meeting safety requirements. Vehicle control numbers are suggested, but it is up to the organization to develop a system which will allow quick reference to a vehicle and its storage location. Vehicle control numbers may not be stenciled on the vehicle. Vehicle control numbers may correspond to the vehicle registration number and its assigned parking location.

7.18.3. Develop a storage plan, to include parking plans. Items to consider when developing storage plans include, but are not limited to:

7.18.3.1. Vehicle requirements for initial incoming forces (TPFDD flow).

7.18.3.2. Time requirements to restore vehicles (break out) that are in inactive storage.

Section 7G—Records

7.19. OLVIMS Organization Codes for WRM Vehicles. The VAL is the source document determining OLVIMS organization codes for WRM vehicles.

7.20. WRM Module. The WRM module is used to record actions associated with storage and exercise of the WRM vehicle fleet.

7.21. Authority for Peacetime WRM Vehicle Release. Associated correspondence will be retained for one year in a file by case number. Completed historical case files will contain the following documentation:

7.21.1. LGTO release request.

7.21.2. Approval from appropriate authority. (See paragraph **7.27.**)

7.21.3. Letter/message to approving authority reporting WRM vehicle(s) were returned to storage.

7.22. Operator's Inspection Guide and Trouble Report. The operator's inspection guide and trouble report for each WRM and JU vehicle will be marked on the front of the form to reflect "WRM" or "JU" status. Active stored WRM vehicles will use an AF Form 18XX for the entire year, in addition to the permanent waiver card/automated waiver listing. Inactive, dense-packed vehicles, will use an AF Form 18XX indefinitely, in addition to the permanent waiver card.

7.22.1. A new AF Form 18XX will be initiated at the beginning of the appropriate calendar year for active stored vehicles. Waivered items will be transferred to the permanent waiver card/automated waiver listing. Deferred items will be transferred to the new AF Form 18XX. The previous AF Form 18XX will be retained for one month.

7.22.2. When pure WRM vehicles are dispatched, a separate AF Form 18XX will be initiated and provided to the using activity during the duration of the dispatch. The annual form stays with the WRM monitor. Upon return of the vehicle, any discrepancies annotated during the dispatch will be transferred to the annual 18XX and reported to vehicle maintenance. The AF Form 18XX used during the dispatch will be retained until the end of the month and then disposed of.

7.22.3. When WRM vehicles are exercised/inspected, the date and signature of the individual conducting the inspection will be entered on the back of the AF Form 18XX. Tire pressure checks/adjustments should be annotated on the form. (See paragraph **7.15.4.2.2.**)

Section 7H—Peacetime Use of WRM Vehicles

7.23. WRM Readiness. Before using or requesting use of WRM, other avenues of support available, to include temporary recall from base organizations or realignment of peacetime assets within or among base units, will be used to the maximum extent possible. Approval will not be granted to use WRM assets which degrades mission capability in time of war or an emergency contingency, or when it would require vehicles be removed from inactive storage.

7.24. Policy. The PACAF policy for peacetime use of WRM is the same as stated in AFI 25-101. Prepositioned WRM may be used to meet urgent peacetime needs such as:

7.24.1. Disaster Relief.

7.24.2. Emergency Operations.

7.24.3. JCS/Higher Headquarters Exercises.

7.24.3.1. Expenses for WRM vehicles used during JCS/Higher Headquarters exercises, or by units deploying to WRM storage base, will not be charged to WRM. They will be borne by the peacetime user's unit O & M funds, exercise funds or deploying unit funds, as appropriate.

7.24.4. HQ PACAF/IG Initial Response Readiness Inspection/Combat Employment Readiness Inspection. Vehicles authorized for in-place forces may be used during an Initial Response Readiness Inspection/Combat Employment Readiness Inspection if assigned to those units during war. Vehicles authorized for incoming/augmentation forces will not be used unless those units deploy for the evaluation.

7.24.5. Sortie Surge Exercises/Local Training Exercises. Those WRM vehicles in active storage (excluding integrated vehicles) that are required to support sortie surge exercises, unit unique training or LOREs to include Base X activities, may be pre-approved by the appropriate approving authority, however, when vehicles are released the approving authority must be notified within three duty days and applicable records updated per this instruction.

7.24.5.1. Cost associated with the withdrawal, use, and reconstitution of WRM vehicles supporting sortie surge exercises, unit unique training and LOREs will be provided by the using unit/activity.

7.25. WRM Vehicle Releases. WRM vehicle releases are controlled through LGX channels in coordination with LGT. Base-level WRM vehicle monitors will:

7.25.1. Assign a case number to every WRM vehicle release. It will be based on the calendar year (e.g., the first request in 1998 will be assigned case number 98-1T, 98-2T, etc.). The "T" identifies the WRM release as a vehicle.

7.25.2. Establish/maintain a log of WRM vehicle releases in case number sequence. A suspense system, by case number, will be established to monitor WRM vehicle releases.

7.25.3. Provide a monthly summary of WRM vehicle releases to the WRMO for review by the WRM Review Board.

7.26. Procedures for Release of WRM Vehicles. Pure WRM vehicles are command assets and their use is controlled by HQ PACAF/LGX, with coordination from HQ PACAF/LGT. Their use is prohibited without authority as described below.

7.26.1. All requests for vehicle use meeting the release criteria are forwarded to the host base LGTO. When a request cannot be supported by peacetime operational resources and use of WRM vehicles is required, LGTO will forward the request, with Chief of Transportation concurrence, to the installation WRMO. The WRMO will validate the requirement and forward the request to the appropriate approving authority. All requests requiring HQ PACAF approval/coordination must have 607 ASG/CC, NAF/LG, and 15 ABW/LG concurrence, as applicable. (See paragraph **7.27.**)

7.26.2. WRM release requests forwarded by LGTO will include the following information regardless of the approving level of command.

7.26.2.1. Case number.

7.26.2.2. Vehicle type(s)/quantity requested.

7.26.2.3. Storage fleet(s)/base.

7.26.2.4. Inclusive use dates.

7.26.2.5. Requesting unit and fund cite to cover cost associated with the withdrawal, use and reconstitution of assets. WRM vehicles will not be released for use until a fund cite is provided by the user to the releasing organization. The using organization will be assessed a fee, based on past expenditure data, prior to the release of assets.

7.26.2.6. Quantity of like daily use assets assigned to base/unit.

7.26.2.7. Base/unit daily use Minimum Essential Level (MEL) for like assets. When the MEL level for like daily use assets has not been exceeded, LGTO will explain why daily use vehicles were not recalled to support requirement.

7.26.2.8. Quantity of like daily use assets VDM/VDP and the vehicles' estimate time in commission (ETIC).

7.26.2.9. Complete justification for use with mission impact statement.

7.26.3. Vehicle operations will establish a suspense system to monitor the release dates of WRM vehicles to insure they are returned to WRM storage upon the expiration of the release period. In addition, the WRM module will be annotated each time a WRM vehicle is used.

7.26.4. Upon approval of WRM vehicle release authority, the base WRMO will notify the storing base LGTO. The storing base LGTO will control the dispatch of WRM vehicles from release to return.

7.27. Vehicle Release Authority. Peacetime use of WRM vehicles is as follows:

7.27.1. HQ PACAF/LGX, with coordination from HQ PACAF/LGT, is the release authority for all vehicles in inactive storage (deep) and all vehicle requests of 30 days or more. HQ USAF/ILXX approval is mandatory for release of WRM to non-AF users and for release of inviolate WRM.

7.27.2. 607 ASG/CC, NAF/LG, and 15 ABW/LG, as applicable, are the release authority for all WRM vehicles in active storage assigned to PACAF MOBs and COBs for 29 days or less. Those WRM vehicles in active storage (excluding integrated vehicles) required to support sortie surge exercises, unit unique training, or LOREs may be pre-approved by the appropriate approving authority, however, when assets are released the approving authority must be notified within three duty days and applicable records updated per this instruction. (see paragraph. **7.8.5.2.**)

7.27.3. All requests for WRM vehicle use requiring HQ USAF/ILXX approval will be forwarded to HQ PACAF/LGX for review. If recommended for approval, HQ PACAF/LGX will forward to Air Staff for action.

Table 7.1. Types of Vehicle Authorizations.

TYPE	USER CODE	DEFINITION
Mobility	A	Vehicles unique to a unit's mission and required to deploy as part of a UTC/OPlan and/or notional tasking by higher headquarters.
Peacetime	B	Vehicles providing support for the day to day peacetime mission (and for which there is no specific identified wartime requirement for any unit on the installation).
Joint Use	C	Vehicles authorized for daily peacetime use which have been identified to another users wartime requirement. NOTE: JU vehicles are NOT classified as WRM, therefore are not subject to the control/inspection criteria of this instruction.
WRM	D	"Pure WRM." Vehicles authorized to fulfill wartime requirements that are additive (cannot be fulfilled by use Code A, B, C or alternate source vehicles) to a base's normal support capability.
Integrated	D	Integrated WRM vehicles are vehicles authorized for WRM (Use Code D) that due to unique operating /design characteristics should not be placed into storage and every attempt be made to integrate with a unit's peacetime fleet to maintain integrity/serviceability. Units with integrated vehicles assigned may use these to support peacetime use requirements, when the vehicles are not needed for their authorized mission and/or conducting training to accomplish the authorized mission. Cost associated with operational use and maintenance of integrated WRM will be funded in the same manner as peacetime operating stocks, i.e., using organization pays for fuel, and maintenance is supported using the Cost Per Equivalent (CPE) formula.
Alternate Source	Equipment H, L, P, U	Vehicles obtained in theater from other than USAF centrally procured sources. Such sources include but are not limited to: Host Nation, commandeered POVs, other services vehicles, AAFES, nonappropriated funds (NAF), SVS functions, contractors, commercial rental/lease, etc. General-purpose vehicles and commercially available special purpose vehicles will not be procured or prepositioned as WRM if they are available on the local economy or through host-nation support.

Chapter 8

WRM REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

8.1. General. The types of non-munitions WRM commodities authorized for prepositioning in PACAF are listed in **Table 8.1.** No other materiel reserves are authorized. Authorized WRM applies to materiel acquired and prepositioned/prestocked prior to wartime. After hostilities begin, WRM and primary operating stock (POS) are combined to support the war plan until resupply is received. During OPlan execution, WRM assets become part of normal base stocks on D-Day and are no longer segregated on base records for accounting, funding, and requisitioning purposes. During other contingency operations, WRM integrity will be maintained, although these assets may be used to support mission operations; see peacetime use procedures in **Chapter 2**. Resupply will be accomplished according to the logistics annex of the implemented OPlan(s) and/or through the standard supply procedures in AFMAN 23-110.

8.2. Planning Documents. Below is a brief description of the basic planning documents and how they relate to WRM planning:

8.2.1. USAF WMP-1. Basic USAF war plan; establishes logistics policies to include prepositioning objectives, acquisition, prepositioning, and resupply for WRM commodities.

8.2.2. USAF WMP-4. USAF Wartime Aircraft Activity (WAA). Includes activity in the Pacific theater of operations (logistics area 1 and 5). Developed annually by MAJCOMs. Each MAJCOM develops a wartime beddown consisting of planned operating bases (POBs) to be used by USAF forces in wartime. Aircraft are allocated to each POB using the forces available in the USAF WMP-3. These aircraft are allocated sorties based on the sortie and attrition rates in the USAF WMP-5. The resultant product, which includes other factors such as use and prepositioning codes, is sent to HQ USAF for approval. Once approved, the USAF WMP-4 is sent to the MAJCOMs which extract the portion of the WAA applicable to their logistics area. Each PACAF base is sent, or otherwise accesses, their appropriate section. PACAF/XPX is the OPR for the PACAF portion of the USAF WMP-4.

8.2.3. Time Phased Force Deployment Listing (TPFDL). Contains total numbers of in-place and additive personnel who will operate the POBs in wartime. Additionally, the TPFDL shows in-place and deploying aircraft and support packages. The TPFDL time phases the arrival of additive personnel and equipment and is maintained by PACAF/XPXX/XPXS and released as determined by USCINCPAC/J5.

8.2.4. Allowance Standard (AS). Document used to establish WRM authorizations for equipment required to support the TPFDL and WAA (i.e., AS 159, Harvest Eagle Support System).

8.2.5. Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis (NCAA). Published annually by HQ USAF/XO.

8.2.5.1. The NCAA is an analytical process designed to quantitatively identify the most effective mix of conventional air munitions to be programmed for procurement and maintained in the WRM stockpile. The NCAA addresses requirements for air-to-air and air-to-surface conventional munitions, and aircraft fuel tanks, racks, adapters, and pylons (TRAP). This document also describes the contents of conventional standard air munitions packages (STAMP), standard TRAP packages (STRAPP), and assets aboard prepositioning ships. WRM is only one input to the deter-

mination of a procurement objective; other requirements include training, testing, Seek Eagle, and Weapon System Evaluation Program (WSEP).

8.2.5.2. The NCAA encompasses an eight-year period to align the process with budget cycle procurements and weapons deliveries. It is also used in developing the annual Tactical Air Missile Program (TAMP), Detailed Logistics Allocation Report (DLAR), and TRAP Allocation Program (TAP) documents. The near-year portion of the NCAA is used to allocate near-term inventory. Out-year requirements allow Air Components to plan for munitions modernization; inventory objectives are used to establish USAF procurement objectives.

8.2.6. War Consumable Factors File. Factors developed by the MAJCOM to produce an Expenditure Per Sortie Factor (EPSF) for the range of items authorized as WRM consumables.

8.3. Requirements Determination. WRM requirements are determined by calculating the total wartime requirement for logistics support and then subtracting the support which is expected to be available in wartime from POS, deployed mobility equipment, contractors, and host nations. The remaining deficit is the additive stocks (WRM objective) required. Of this total, a certain segment is prepositioned at the point of intended use according to the guidance in the USAF WMP-1. The requirements for each of the WRM commodities are based on many factors which are normally included in the planning documents cited in the previous paragraph. The following paragraphs briefly describe these processes. All consumable authorizations are included in the PACAF WRM Storage Plan (PWSP). Base logistics plans offices and supply squadrons will maintain a current copy of the PWSP.

8.3.1. Based on the WAA and TPFDL, each POB is assessed for its capability to support the programmed wartime force. Equipment requirements which cannot be satisfied by reallocating in-place equipment, through host nation support, or with inbound UTCs (deployment packages) are added to the War Plans Additive Requirements Report (WPARR) using the applicable WRM AS. For additional details, see AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 22 and **Chapter 4**, this instruction.

8.3.2. The basic computation for WRM consumables involves taking sorties from the WAA and multiplying those sorties by an EPSF from the WARCON file or other sources. The number of days of sorties used in the calculation is determined by the prepositioning objective specified in the USAF WMP-1. The resultant requirements are published in the PWSP, Inventory Management Plan (IMP) or other authorization documents. Refer to **Chapter 5** for additional information.

8.3.3. WRM subsistence requirements are based on feeding certain percentages of the total USAF wartime population based on location. This total includes both in-place and additive forces in the TPFDL. The total wartime feeding requirement is reduced by peacetime stocks, host nation support, and on-hand MREs in excess of WCDO requirements. The balance represents the WRM prepositioning requirement. Refer to **Chapter 6** for additional information.

8.3.4. The medical portion of the WRM program is under the direction of the Surgeon General, HQ USAF. Policy on medical materiel is contained in the USAF WMP-1. Procedures are contained in AFMAN 23-110, Volume V, Chapter 15. The HQ PACAF OPR for the medical WRM program is HQ PACAF/SGA. With the exception of certain segments of **Chapter 5**, this instruction does not apply to PACAF medical organizations.

8.4. Prepositioned WRM. That portion of WRM stocks positioned in-theater to support war plans until resupply is received. PACAF collocated operating bases (COBs) and main operating bases (MOBs) maintain prepositioned WRM for beddown forces. In Korea, COB management is provided by the 607 ASG. Theater prepositioning policies and objectives for each WRM commodity are described in the USAF WMP-1. Prepositioning policies within PACAF are as follows:

8.4.1. The maximum amount of WRM authorized for which storage capability exists will be prepositioned in-theater.

8.4.2. Prepositioning will be effected at the planned wartime operating location insofar as possible.

8.4.3. Intra-theater peacetime movement of prepositioned WRM will be minimized.

8.4.4. Prepositioning will not be limited to WRM required for PACAF in-place forces. Authorized WRM for other wartime using commands will be prepositioned on the same basis as PACAF forces.

8.4.5. Capability to preposition WRM will be programmed to meet projected out-year requirements. This will be accomplished through inclusion of WRM-related items in the following: (1) PACAF Program Objective Memorandum (POM), (2) PACAF O&M Budget, (3) PACAF Military Construction Program (MCP) and (4) Inter/IntraService Support Agreement (ISAs).

8.4.6. Prepositioned WRM levels will remain inviolate except for situations described in **Chapter 2** of this instruction.

8.5. WRM Support Concepts.

8.5.1. Use the following project codes on requisitions for WRM: DCP - New/Increase of WRM commodities and BB2 - Replenishment of WRM commodities.

8.5.2. Budgeting and Funding. See **Chapter 10**.

8.5.3. Storage and Marking. See **Chapter 9**.

8.5.4. Maintenance. See **Chapter 3**.

8.5.5. Realignment of or justification for manpower adjustments resulting from WRM commodity redistribution or increased authorizations will be submitted through the wing manpower office. The importance of documenting WRM-related workload cannot be overemphasized as this is the basic means of reviewing and validating manpower requirements.

Table 8.1. WRM Commodities and Relationship of Planning and Authorization Documents.

Type WRM	Planning Document	Authorization Documents	PACAFI 25-101 Reference	HQ PACAF CHAPTER OPR
Equipment (Except Medical)	USAF WMP-1 Applicable WRM Allowance Standards	WPARR	**Chapter 4**	PACAF/LGSW
Consumables	USAF WMP-1 WAA NCAA	Munitions WCDO PACAF WRM Storage Plan IMP	**Chapter 5**	PACAF/LGWX/ LGWS PACAF/LGX PACAF/LGSF PACAF/LGSW PACAF/LGWS PACAF/LGSF
Subsistence	USAF WMP-1 TPFDL	PACAF WRM Storage Plan	**Chapter 6**	PACAF/LGX PACAF/SVXR
Vehicles	TPFDL	MAJCOM VAL	**Chapter 7**	PACAF/LGTV
Note: RSPs (Readiness Spares Packages) are not WRM				

Chapter 9

STORAGE AND MARKING OF WRM

Section 9A—General

9.1. Purpose. To provide guidance on storage and marking peculiar to the WRM program and to cross-reference guidance to other publications. This chapter addresses facilities, dispersal, packing and crating, tone-down, security and marking.

9.2. Objectives.

9.2.1. To enhance serviceability of WRM assets through proper storage criteria.

9.2.2. To make WRM assets identifiable.

9.2.3. To prevent inadvertent use of WRM assets.

9.3. Applicability. This chapter applies to all WRM assets unless otherwise noted or waived by HQ PACAF/LGX.

9.4. Relationship to Other Publications.

9.4.1. In those cases where this chapter does not address a particular issue, refer to DoD 4145.19-R-1, AFMAN 23-110, the 71-series publications, Special Packaging Instructions (SPIs), T.O.s and other related publications.

9.4.2. Any piece of WRM equipment, except fire-fighting assets, planned for use on or near the flightline will be toned-down using the guidance in applicable AF/PACAF directives.

Section 9B—Storage of WRM

9.5. General.

9.5.1. WRM will be afforded the same quality of storage as peacetime assets. WRM is considered to be in long-term storage.

9.5.2. All WRM is "in storage" regardless of the organization responsible for it. For example, although from a supply viewpoint, a WRM NF-2 Lite Cart is "in-use" since it has been issued to a maintenance shop and is on their CA/CRL, it is considered to be "in storage" when the provisions of this chapter are applied.

9.5.3. Storage is related to the decision to preposition WRM in the Pacific theater. Once the decision is made, storage must be obtained. Storage will be on a MOB or COB, on or off-base. **Table 9.1.** describes the criteria for these storage options. Additional details are contained in this section. Every effort should be made to preposition WRM assets at/on the base of intended use to reduce secondary transportation requirements.

9.5.4. The WRMPM is responsible for pursuing options to provide adequate WRM storage.

9.5.5. WRM movement plans and dispersal plans will be developed, as required. A sample WRM dispersal worksheet is shown at **Attachment 5**; it may help identify requirements and document support for incoming forces.

9.6. Facilities Guidance.

9.6.1. In the context of this chapter, a "facility" is defined as any structure or storage location where WRM is stored. This includes: buildings, sheds, racks, bins, walk-in refrigerators, open storage, fixed or temporary tankage, etc.

9.6.2. Adequate storage facilities must be designated, acquired, or programmed to meet WRM inventory objective dates. Base-level organizations storing WRM will, in conjunction with the WRMPM and WRMO, work with the base civil engineer to meet this objective. Storage space requirements will be developed based on guidance from the CWRMO and appropriate higher headquarters functional counterparts. Information on number of assets, dimensions, storage concepts/restrictions, and dispersal policies (**Attachment 4**) will be provided to base agencies in order to develop square footage requirements.

9.6.3. When on-base storage facilities are inadequate to store WRM and no additional on-base facilities can be allocated to WRM storage, one option is leasing or renting storage space, here-after referred to as leasing or leased space. Leasing will be considered a temporary alternative to storage at the primary storage location, until WRM can be moved to a primary location, programmed storage facilities are built, or agreements are signed for facilities controlled by a military agency.

9.6.3.1. The base agency responsible for the storage of the WRM assets, and the BCE, will be the OPRs for developing proposals to lease storage space. Base-level OCRs for this effort will be the WRMPM, WRMO, comptroller, budget officer, Chief of Supply, and the designated contracting officer. Proposals to lease storage space for WRM must receive the approval of PACAF/LG/CE. Procedures for base-level review will be determined locally but must include review and approval by the Facilities Utilization Board (FUB) and the WRM Review Board.

9.6.3.2. Proposals will be made in writing to PACAF/CE with information copies to PACAF/LG and signed by the wing commander. Include:

9.6.3.2.1. Geographical location.

9.6.3.2.2. Type of facility.

9.6.3.2.3. Name and address of owner or owning company.

9.6.3.2.4. Total square feet/meters being considered for leasing.

9.6.4. Options for secondary storage facilities are those obtained through an agreement with another US military service or another USAF base. This requires the preparation of a support agreement or an amendment to the existing document. The base organization(s) responsible for the storage of WRM, the WRMO, and the agreements monitor in LGX, will be the joint OPRs for developing this agreement.

9.6.5. Host nation storage facilities are divided into two subcategories. First, the host nation location may be the place of intended use for the WRM. In this case, the storage facilities to be used will be documented in the arrangement pertaining to the location, i.e., Technical Agreement (TA), Base Support Plan (BSP), Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), etc. Second, the location may not be the

place of intended use and may or may not be a TPFDL location. Use of storage facilities at these locations will be documented in whichever type of agreement deemed appropriate by HQ PACAF and the host nation.

9.6.6. Storage of WRM in unused aircraft shelters can be approved by the base Review Board.

9.6.7. Facility actions concerning the storage of WRM must be discussed at the Facilities Board. The importance of WRM to the wing mission must be recognized and the priority of WRM storage projects must be assigned accordingly.

9.6.8. The O&M costs related to facilities storing only WRM will be included in the appropriate civil engineering program element code (PEC). PECs 28030 and 28031 will not be used for this purpose.

9.6.9. If authorized WRM levels cannot be stored at primary or secondary locations as described in this paragraph the facility shortfall will be documented by the WRMPM to PACAF/LGS (info PACAF/LGX).

9.7. Security and Safety. WRM assets will receive the security prescribed by DoD 4145.19-R-1, AFI 31-209 and other instructions. Security measures will be taken to protect WRM commodities from inadvertent issue, unauthorized use and pilferage.

9.8. Collocating.

9.8.1. When collocating WRM consumables or subsistence is allowed, WRM bin labels will be affixed to bins containing WRM. An option to bin labels is a placard of suitable size containing the following:

WRM-DO NOT ISSUE BELOW:

NSN:

WAREHOUSE LOCATION:

9.8.2. When this instruction prescribes some types of WRM equipment be permanently collocated with same or similar peacetime assets, it is recognized this action may not always be possible. These items will be rotated with the balance of the WRM items on-hand according to the guidance in **Chapter 4**, **Section 4I**. Permanent integration does not apply to WRM equipment prepositioned at a non-USAF base. However, before prepositioning items at a non-USAF base, consult the functional manager listed in **Table 4.1.** The need to integrate and use the assets to ensure complete serviceability may override the need to preposition them at the non-USAF base. When collocating WRM equipment, including vehicles, is allowed, the appropriate status board will reflect the storage location of the WRM assets.

9.9. Packing and Crating. WRM stored in PACAF will be preserved level A and packaged level B unless otherwise directed by an ALC item manager, AFMC, HQ PACAF or HQ USAF. Packing and crating will be accomplished according to the 24-series publications, AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, **Chapter 10**, Special Packaging Instructions (SPIs), T.O.s, and other directives.

9.9.1. Packing and crating is a base transportation function. Base-level storing agencies are encouraged to develop a limited capability to do minor packing and crating repairs.

9.9.2. Large-scale packing and crating efforts which are determined to be beyond the capability of the packing and crating section may be performed by a base detail, summer hires, temporary hires, or a contractor. The need for these solutions will be considered by the Chief of Transportation, the storage agency involved, the WRMO, and other personnel as needed. PEC 28030 or 28031 funds may be used to defray payroll and/or contract costs as applicable.

9.10. Shelf-Life Control. WRM consumable items with a shelf life will be rotated with POS to permit usage prior to the shelf-life expiration date. If rotation is not possible or if the peacetime consumption rate cannot prevent loss of WRM stocks through expiration, then the WRM stocks will be replaced prior to expiration. Replacement requisitions will be placed in order to receive stocks prior to the shelf-life expiration date. Expired shelf-life items will be turned in to the 01 account and reported to the item manager for disposition instructions according to AFMAN 23-110.

9.11. Waivers. All waivers to storage criteria for WRM will be requested from PACAF/LGX. Waivers will be staffed and coordinated prior to approval/disapproval. (See paragraph **2.12.** for details on waivers.)

9.12. General Storage Responsibilities. Table 9.2. outlines the base-level organizations responsible for storing WRM. Under normal circumstances, when WRM commodities are stored on-base they will be stored in facilities assigned to the base-level unit responsible for maintaining these or similar assets. The unit can make temporary or permanent arrangements with another base agency to provide storage space (e.g. Chief of Supply "courtesy storage"). Such arrangements do not relieve the organizations with custodial and/or other responsibilities from performing their duties as outlined in this regulation. Exceptions to the storage assignments in **Table 9.2.** require a waiver (see paragraph **2.12.**). If facilities are not available, the shortfall will be discussed at the FUB.

9.13. WRM Equipment. WRM equipment will be stored in safe, secure areas to reduce or prevent inadvertent or unauthorized use and to enhance serviceability. WRM equipment may be stored off-base or at secondary storage locations except as noted in this paragraph. WRM equipment will not be collocated with peacetime equipment except as noted in this paragraph. WRM equipment will be preserved and packed considering the following: storage facility type; climate; susceptibility to corrosion; potential for dry rot or other damage; inspection and maintenance requirements; planned wartime location (transportation requirements); and storage capacity. WRM equipment can be placed in pickled configuration IAW T.O. 35-1-4 and T.O. 38-1-5 provided all pickled equipment can be placed in operation to meet the WRM outload schedule in the BSP. Equipment can be stored in depot-pack containers provided the following is complied with. First, an acceptance inspection is performed and the equipment and container are deemed acceptable. Second, if the equipment is disassembled, assembly in wartime would not delay mission accomplishment. Third, if equipment is disassembled, capability to assemble the equipment at the planned operating location exists or will exist. Fourth, if equipment is to be shipped from a secondary storage location to the planned operating base, the storage container must be compatible with the planned transportation mode.

9.13.1. Powered and Non-Powered AGE may be stored in the same area as peacetime assets but will be segregated. Wheel kits will also be provided for WRM units rated at 15kw and larger. (EXCEPTION: If feasible, deicing equipment will be integrated with peacetime units and used to ensure serviceability. All WRM, whether integrated with peacetime assets or not, will be identified and marked as WRM IAW this instruction.)

9.13.2. Vehicles. (See **Chapter 7**)

9.13.3. AM-2 matting will be banded and placed on dunnage. Corrosion control is not required on matting and ramps. Care will be exercised to ensure matting is not bent, warped, or otherwise unserviceable. RRR equipment will be dispersed and placed in hardened facilities. If hardened facilities are not available, RRR equipment will be dispersed and camouflaged in low risk areas away from prime targets. RRR items will not be collocated with peacetime stocks and will be secured at all times. When stored inside, place under lock and key. In open dispersal, protect with a physical barrier such as a fence or concertina wire. In addition, lock pilferable items in RRR trailers. The requirement for security notwithstanding, provisions will be made to ensure immediate access to all RRR assets for authorized use.

9.13.4. LOX, LIN, and deicing equipment will be integrated, if feasible, with peacetime stocks to ensure serviceability, provided the equipment is identified and marked as WRM according to this instruction.

9.13.5. CES type ground power generators may be stored at the place of intended use or pooled with other generators. If the later is accomplished, the WRM assets will be segregated.

9.13.6. T.O. 35D33-2-3-1 prescribes the storage configuration for pallets and nets.

9.13.7. WRM fire extinguishers must be fully charged for immediate deployment.

9.13.8. WRM bedding items (cots, blankets, sheets, pillowcases, pillows, bedspreads, mattress covers and mattresses) will be boxed/crated and sealed. Bedding may be set up in additive "dormitories" provided that no peacetime stocks are stored in the buildings and there is ample security.

9.14. WRM Consumables. WRM consumables will be stored safely and securely to reduce or prevent inadvertent or unauthorized use and to enhance serviceability. They may be stored in primary or secondary storage locations. Quantities of WRM consumables required for initial sortie support at MOBs or COBs will not be placed in secondary storage locations. The depot-pack is considered adequate for protection of WRM consumables. However, repacking/additional preservation may be necessary when the following are considered: storage facility type and capacity; climate; susceptibility to corrosion or other damage; inspection and maintenance requirements; and, if applicable, transportability. Except for TRAP, aircraft guns/gun components, and munitions, WRM consumables may be collocated with POS provided paragraph **9.8.** is complied with.

9.14.1. The most important consideration when storing Meals, Ready to Eat (MREs) is shelf-life expiration. Troop Support is required to program one-fourth of their funded level as replacement buys each year. Each MAJCOM is responsible for rotation programming. Rations which have not been rotated within 90 days of their expiration date are transferred to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) using DD Form 1348-1. The Base Environmental Health office will certify the rations are fit for human consumption. To ensure adequate control on ration rotation is applied, the following will be done as a minimum:

9.14.1.1. The Services Troop Support NCO will notify the base veterinarian, in writing, of initial receipt of MREs and at required intervals thereafter to inspect and test these rations. The request will include amount on-hand, locations(s) and lot number(s). The base veterinarian will review dates of pack and provide certification of inspection according to DPSC Handbook 4155.2, Appendix A.

9.14.1.2. The Troop Support NCO is required to notify the WRMO each year by letter, through the Services Commander, of the quantity of WRM rations that is required to be rotated due to shelf-life expiration.

9.14.1.3. The shelf-life of MREs will be determined by the base veterinarian. Any extensions to shelf-life will indicate date rations are to be reinspected.

9.14.2. Fuels/LOX/LIN WRM stocks will be stored with POS levels without differentiation between the two. Paragraph **9.8.** does not apply.

9.14.3. If deicing fluid is stored in drums outside, store the drums lying down with the top ends facing in the same direction. Bungholes will be in the 3 and 9 o'clock positions with retest dates stenciled in a consistent position on each drum. Drums will not be stacked more than three rows high and will have dunnage between rows. If drums are on a hard stand, dunnage is not required under the bottom row unless the storage area is subject to standing water. When stored in drums inside, deicing fluid may be stored upright on wooden pallets as long as the drums are banded together. Pallets will not be stacked more than three high. Deicing fluid may be stored in high-density polyethylene drums (MIL-A-8243). Deicing fluid may also be stored in bulk if there is a requirement for 5,000 gallons or more of the product. Bulk storage can be tankage or rail cars. Dispersal and wartime delivery to users will be primary factors when considering bulk storage.

9.14.4. Cylinders containing WRM levels of oxygen, acetylene, argon, halon and other gases will be stored according to DoD 4145.19-R-1, AFR 67-12 (check AFJI 23-227), AFOSH and applicable T.O.s and AFMAN 23-110. Cylinders may be collocated with POS provided paragraph **9.8.** is complied with.

9.14.5. Stocks of WRM reconnaissance film will be stored in refrigerated space, if available, according to DoD 4145.19-R-1 and applicable film T.O.s. Attention to film expiration dates is essential to ensuring serviceable stocks are on-hand. Film will be issued on a first-in-first-out basis by expiration date. Disposal of outdated film will be according to T.O. 10-1-4.

9.14.6. RAP/Guns/Gun Components will be stored in depot-pack if possible. If these items are removed from depot-pack for inspection, maintenance, recrating, etc., they will be sealed in barrier paper prior to repacking. Serviceability must be confirmed prior to repackaging. These items will be afforded covered, four-sided storage. In addition, guns and gun components will be stored in secure storage areas according to AFI 31-209, DoD 4145.19-R-1 and AFMAN 23-110.

9.14.7. Oil, hydraulic fluid, and hydrazine WRM and POS levels may be collocated. Oil and hydraulic fluid will be stored by type, batch/lot, and pack date and will be issued on a first-in-first out basis. Hydrazine will be stored only in a facility approved for such storage. See paragraph **9.8.** for additional guidance.

9.14.8. Pack aircraft external fuel tanks in metal or fiberglass canisters (depot pack) or in slotted angle (Dexion) or fiberglass (bi-pac) crates. No other packaging method will be used. For guidance on the maintenance of tank containers see **Chapter 3**. The preferred storage mode for tanks is inside storage. However, outside storage is acceptable. Covered outside storage is defined as when tank stacks are covered and stored in an open shed or building such as a lean-to, pole barn, etc.

9.14.8.1. Regardless of storage mode, tank canisters may be stacked but no more then three high. Dunnage will be placed under the bottom layer of canisters and between each layer. Secure the

ends of the rows to prevent canisters from rolling. Canisters should be stored with the humidity indicators facing the same direction and be positioned so humidity indicators can be read.

9.14.8.1.1. If cure-date and/or TCTO kits are required for canistered tanks, the kits will be placed in inside storage and identified (marked) to correspond to the types of tanks to which they are applicable. Do not open canisters to insert or replace these kits.

9.14.8.1.2. Controls on cure-dated items will be applied according to the T.O. 00-20K series. The Chief of Supply in coordination with tank maintenance personnel will develop listings of cure-date parts kits. When cure-dated items have expired, all units will order cure-date parts kits for each nested tank. These kits are vacuum packed with no expiration date. Subject kits will be stored by the war readiness section in tank serial number sequence. These parts kits will be on-hand to replace outdated items and serve as the nucleus for tank build-up. Dates of cure-dated items will be maintained by tank serial number so canisters will not have to be opened to review dates. Do not open otherwise acceptable canisters to review dates or to replace cure-dated items or TCTO kits. If canisters are opened for cause, dates will be reviewed and cure-dated items stored inside will be replaced as necessary. In the interim, if the expiration date of cure-dated items in canisters is unknown, stencil the following on one end of the canister: CURE DATED ITEMS EXPIRED. When items are placed inside the canister, replace this stencil with one stating the applicable cure-date expiration date(s).

9.14.8.1.3. Cure-dated items and TCTO kits will be maintained for all WRM tanks, even excess quantities. If tanks are redistributed to another base, the items pertaining to the tanks by serial number will be shipped with the canistered tanks.

9.14.8.2. The decision to build up canistered tanks is discussed in paragraph **5.41.** Once tanks are built-up the guidance in this paragraph is applicable.

9.14.8.2.1. Built-up tanks will be stored in a ready-to-hang configuration. They will be positioned on the base so a quantity is accessible for initial turn-around capability. These tanks may be positioned in areas on and/or near the flightline. Further, built-up tanks for immediate turnaround capability may be stored in racks or in open crates. They will not be stored in Dexion crates but may be stored in open bi-pac containers. Storage in aircraft shelters must be approved by the Review Board and coordinated through the Weapons Safety Office. All other built-up tanks will be positioned considering storage availability and capacity, survivability and dispersal. These tanks may be crated or placed in racks. Positioning of tanks will be determined by the WRMPM, Chief of Supply, and WRMO.

9.14.8.2.2. If built-up tanks are to be stored in crates, only slotted angle (Dexion) TPO crates specified in T.O. 00-85A-03-1 or fiberglass bi-pac containers will be used. Dexion crates can be stacked three high although stacking four high is allowable if the stacks are safely secured. Fiberglass bi-pacs will not be stacked more than two high unless allowed by AFMC. Dunnage is not required for crates.

9.14.8.2.3. Dexion crates serve as both storage and shipping containers. In view of the shipping aspect, the number of crates to be kept on-hand must be determined. This number will be based on known tank movement requirements. The WRMO, Chief of Supply and Chief of Transportation will make this determination. The Chief of Transportation will requisition the required number of crates to satisfy movement requirements. Requisitions will not be placed until verification is obtained from PACAF/LGSW that excess crate kits are not available for

redistribution. Bases will report disassembled crate kits excess to movement requirements to PACAF/LGSW to include: NSN, capacity (size of tank) and quantity excess. All crates required for tank storage will be assembled to include those crates required for off-base wartime movement. Movement requirements include the following:

9.14.8.2.3.1. If a portion of built-up tanks is required for movement to a planned operation base, crates are necessary. (NOTE: due to the movement time-frames involved and due to the time required to assemble crates, all or a portion of built-up tanks for this requirement will be crated.)

9.14.8.2.3.2. If a weapon system change is programmed for a MOB, obtain sufficient crate kits for movement of built-up tanks applicable to the replaced weapon system. (EXCEPTION: If HQ PACAF advises all or a portion of these tanks will be turned-in to DRMO, tank crates are not required for the amount going to DRMO.)

9.14.8.2.3.3. If there is a programmed change of beddown in the WAA verified by PACAF/LGX, sufficient tank crates will be obtained for the redistribution of built-up tanks applicable to the present beddown aircraft.

9.14.8.2.3.4. Assembly of tank crates is the responsibility of the Chief of Transportation. For large, one-time assembly projects to support one of the movement requirements in the preceding paragraph, augmentation personnel may be required. This initiative will be worked through the WRMO and WRMPM. Tank crates will be assembled using current SPIs.

9.14.8.2.3.5. Built-up tanks will be prepared for storage by qualified maintenance personnel using guidance in T.O. 00-85A-03-1, the 6J-series T.O.s and **Section 9C** of this chapter.

9.14.8.2.3.6. Bases desiring to local manufacture or use a rapid reaction trailer, dolly, or cart for the purpose of delivering built-up tanks, will submit specifications to PACAF/LGMF for approval before use or construction. Prior permission to use stock-numbered items for this purpose will be obtained from PACAF/LGMF.

9.15. WRM Subsistence. This WRM commodity is to be differentiated from MREs. WRM subsistence is for the feeding of the TPFDL population as specified in AFI 25-101 and **Chapter 6**, this instruction. Store WRM subsistence according to this chapter.

Section 9C—Marking of WRM

9.16. General. WRM is to be readily identifiable to prevent inadvertent usage. As a minimum, all WRM vehicles and AGE will be marked with a WRM triangle. Where WRM is stored together with similar assets, mark with an easily identifiable black triangle.

9.17. Waivers. The provisions of this section will be waived under unique or unusual circumstances only. An example of such circumstances is the storage of WRM at non-USAF locations where one of the conditions for obtaining the storage is the removal of WRM markings. All waivers will be requested in writing to PACAF/LGX according to paragraph **2.12.**

9.18. Marking Criteria. Except for those situations described in paragraph **9.8.**, the prescribed marking for all WRM commodities to include their packing containers and storage locations and facilities will be the WRM triangle. JU items are not pure WRM and will not be marked. When items are removed from WRM status, WRM triangles will be removed. The WRM triangle will be a solid-colored equilateral triangle standing upright. When applied to WRM assets, signs, or placards, the triangle will be displayed as follows:

9.18.1. The color of the WRM triangle depends on whether the WRM item being marked is subject to tone-down.

9.18.1.1. Tone-down Items. If the triangle is applied directly to the WRM item, the triangle will be solid black. If a sign or placard is used it will be solid black and the background of the sign or placard will be olive drab (OD).

9.18.1.2. All Other Items. If the triangle is applied to the WRM item, it will be solid black and uniformly applied. (EXCEPTION: If the WRM item is black, it will be solid white.) If a sign or placard is used, the triangle will be solid black and the background of the sign or placard will be OD.

9.18.2. Lettering will be OD or gray on tone-down items or black or OD on all other items. The lettering size will be proportional to the size of the triangle and will be positioned in the center of the triangle or beside the triangle for vehicles. Lettering may be used for:

9.18.2.1. Designating AME items as AME/WRM. Marking is mandatory.

9.18.2.2. Identifying wartime delivery destination. The three position WRM base code will be used. Geolocation codes or actual location name will never be used.

9.18.2.3. Designating Composition Code for which the WRM item reports.

9.18.3. WRM items may be uniformly marked by applying WRM triangles directly to the items; by positioning signs with WRM triangles adjacent to the WRM asset; or by affixing placards with WRM triangles on the WRM items or storage facility. For the purpose of WRM marking, a sign is defined as a free-standing informational marker affixed to a post, pole, stake, or stanchion. A placard is defined as an informational marker attached/affixed to or hung on an item, group of items, or facility.

9.18.4. Signs or placards displaying WRM triangles will be at least one inch larger on all sides than the triangles. The size triangle selected for marking a given WRM item or group of items will be proportional to the WRM being marked.

9.19. Tagging. The purpose of tagging AF property, including WRM, is to ensure items are identified and marked as to condition and status. This assumes property has been inspected and accepted by a qualified inspector who has identified and marked it. See **Table 9.3.** for additional information.

9.19.1. WRM commodities stored in original, depot-pack containers will not require additional tagging except as prescribed by AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, **Chapter 4**. WRM assets (except vehicles and AGE) not stored in depot-pack containers will have a DD Form 1574, **Serviceable Tag-Material**, or 1574-1, Serviceable Label-Materiel, affixed to the assets. When the condition or status of serviceable WRM property changes, the appropriate condition status tag or label will be accomplished and affixed to the item before turn-in to the supply or maintenance system.

9.19.2. If the WRM item is of sufficient size and outside storage is possible, the required data on the DD Form 1574 or 1574-1 may be stenciled on the item or container. If stenciling is used and the condition or status of the item is changed, the appropriate condition status will be stenciled to cover the condition code stenciled on the item.

9.19.2.1. The application of this procedure to WRM commodities will be locally determined. When the decision is made to stencil a particular WRM commodity, all WRM items in that commodity class will be stenciled even if some of the items are being stored inside. Transition from tagging to stenciling may be accomplished as a one-time project or as the items become due for inspection and/or maintenance.

9.19.2.2. Location of the stencil will be locally determined. (EXCEPTION: The stenciling of aircraft fuel tanks will comply with **Attachment 3**.)

9.19.2.3. Stenciling will not be used if the stenciled data would cover up other markings required by AFTOs or directives, could be obliterated or covered up, would violate the intent of tone-down, or would present a crowded appearance relative to other markings.

9.19.2.4. Stencil lettering will be one-half inch in size, with color as prescribed in paragraph **9.18.** Stenciling procedures apply to DD Forms 1574 or 1574-1 only and will not be used for other tags or labels in the DD Form 1500 series.

9.19.3. If stenciling of DD Form 1574 data is not used, the DD Form 1574 will be protected or preserved to enhance long-term legibility. The method used will be determined locally. Four recommended methods are:

9.19.3.1. Insert the DD Form 1574 in a transparent plastic envelope. Secure envelope to the item using a durable tape. The envelope opening will be placed to minimize entry of moisture. Secure the opening with tape.

9.19.3.2. Pencil in the data on the DD Form 1574. Dip the entire tag in a clear lacquer and allow the tag to dry.

9.19.3.3. Heat seal the DD Form 1574 using a method similar to that used for identification cards and line badges.

9.19.3.4. Use metal tags (MIL-P-4745, USAF).

9.20. Serial Numbers. For the purpose of maintenance documentation all WRM consumables requiring periodic maintenance must have a manufacturer's serial number or a locally assigned serial number. They will be managed and controlled by the functional users. Duplicate numbers will not be used.

Table 9.1. Prepositioning WRM at Storage Locations.

RULE	A If WRM is authorized for	B then the authorized WRM will be stored at	C or, if the primary storage location is full or unavailable, at secondary locations (Note 2)
1	MOB or COB	MOB or COB	near to the MOB or COB (Notes 4, 5, and 6)
2	Non-USAF locations	Non-USAF locations, MOB, or COB	near to the non-USAF locations (Notes 4, 5, and 6)

NOTES:

1. Prepositioning is authorized if WRM levels are listed in one of the authorization documents cited in **Table 8.1.** and prepositioning has not been restricted, deferred, or prohibited by HQ PACAF.

2. Secondary locations include all contract locations. Also included are other PACAF MOBs and COBs. When WRM is for a non-USAF location a secondary storage location also includes the sponsoring MOB.

3. A non-USAF location is any location, other than a PACAF MOB/COB appearing in the WAA and/or TPFDD.

4. Storage at a secondary location requires negotiation of a support agreement.

5. A site survey will be performed at each prospective secondary location. A survey team will be formed, and a clearance to visit the location obtained. The survey team will be formed from the following base agencies depending on the survey location, type of facilities, and type of WRM to be stored: logistics plans, supply, transportation, civil engineering, services, and contracting.

6. The general criteria for storage at a secondary location are:

6.1. Storage facilities must meet minimum AF storage, safety, and security standards.
6.2. Required rotation, inspection, or maintenance of WRM will not be deferred or waived due to the distance from the MOB to the secondary location. Inspection and maintenance of WRM can be negotiated to be done by the secondary location personnel provided they are qualified.

6.3. If the secondary location is not the MOB for the WRM to be stored there, the distance to the MOB will be considered as well as the modes of transportation available and/or required to move the WRM to the POB to meet wartime closure dates.

6.4. Total square feet/meters of facility, if entire facility is not being considered.

6.5. Cost per square feet/meter. Consult with designated contracting officer prior to obtaining this information.

6.6. Type(s) of WRM to be stored.

6.7. Distance from MOB/COB in miles.

6.8. Proposed length of lease.

6.9. Statement as to availability of base funds to cover initial lease period.

6.10. Statement that the proposed facility meets minimum AF storage, safety and security standards for the type of assets to be stored.

6.11. Photographs (interior and exterior) if possible.

6.12. Estimated cost and manhours to move WRM assets to the leased facility and a statement of availability of O&M funds to defray such costs.

6.12.1. Each proposal will be reviewed by these HQ PACAF agencies: LGX, LGS, LGT, LGC, FMF and FMB. HQ PACAF/CEP will be responsible for the review. Based on the review, PACAF/CEP will develop a recommendation for approval/disapproval to be signed by PACAF/CE after coordination through PACAF/LG/FM.

6.12.2. If the proposal is approved, the base-level OPRs will work with the designated real estate officer to obtain a lease for the facility.

6.12.3. If the lease is projected to be extended into a subsequent FY, the base-level OPRs will ensure funds are budgeted for.

Table 9.2. Base-Level Storage Responsibilities.

RULE	**A** **If WRM Commodities consists of**	**B** **then the authorized WRM will be stored by the (See Note)**
1	AGE (powered and non-powered)	Maintenance squadron possessing same or similar equipment
2	test sets, tools or aircraft related station set items	Maintenance squadron possessing same or similar equipment
3	refueling vehicles / refueling systems	Chief of Supply/Chief of Transportation
4	fire/crash rescue vehicles	Base Civil Engineer or the Chief of Transportation
5	medical vehicles	Director of Base Medical Services or the Chief of Transportation
6	RRR vehicles	Base Civil Engineer and the Chief of Transportation

RULE	A If WRM Commodities consists of	B then the authorized WRM will be stored by the (See Note)
7	RRR equipment	Base Civil Engineer and/or Chief of Supply
8	vehicles not specified by Rules 4 through 7	Base Civil Engineer or Chief of Transportation
9	munitions support equipment	Munitions Squadron/Flight
10	LOX/LIN equipment	Chief of Supply
11	portable water demineralizers, storage bladders, and chemicals	Base Civil Engineer or Chief of Supply
12	ground power generators	Base Civil Engineer or Chief of Supply
13	463L pallets, nets, and associated tie-down equipment	Chief of Transportation or organization(s) requiring its use
14	airfreight and packing/preservation equipment	Chief of Transportation
15	food service, billeting support, and laundry equipment (i.e. housekeeping/kitchen sets)	Services Commander and Base Civil Engineer
16	communications equipment	Communications Squadron
17	aircraft tank build-up equipment	Maintenance Squadron
18	lumber	Organization maintaining the WRM authorization
19	water purification equipment (including tankage)	Base Civil Engineer/Chief of Supply
20	fire extinguishers, fire-fighting agents	Base Civil Engineer/Chief of Supply
21	demineralized water (including chemicals)	Base Civil Engineer/Chief of Supply
22	consumables not specified	Applicable functional user
23	wartime subsistence, i.e. MREs	Services Commander
24	WRM tanks, canisters (full or empty), and storage racks	Chief of Supply and/or LG
25	POL RURKs	Base Civil Engineer
26	ABDR trailers	Maintenance Squadron or Equipment Maintenance Squadron (as applicable)

NOTE: The Chief of Supply (COS) will provide courtesy storage when requested by the functional user, if available. In such cases, COS responsibilities are limited to provision of storage space, warehousing expertise, warehousing equipment, and security accountability. The COS shall provide initial warehousing assistance to units establishing new WRM storage. The COS remains accountable for assets in courtesy storage still on supply records. The primary and alternate custodian, is responsible for inspection, maintenance, and storage precautions to insure assets are usable. A letter of agreement between the functional user and the COS can be used to delineate responsibilities as dictated by local circumstances.

Table 9.3. Condition Tagging of WRM.

RULE	A If the WRM item is (see note 1)	B and the condition code is	C then it will be tagged with a
1	serviceable	A, B, or C	DD Form 1574 or DD Form 1574-1 (Yellow) (see note 2)
2	serviceable	D	DD Form 1576 or DD Form 1576-1 (Blue) (See note 2)
3	unserviceable (repairable)	E, F, or G	DD Form 1577 or DD Form 1577-3 (Green) (see note 3)
4	unserviceable (condemned) (see note 4)	H	DD Form 1577 or DD Form 1577-1 (Red)
5	suspended	J, K, L, M or N	DD Form 1575 (Manila) or DD Form 1575-1 (Buff) (see note 2)

NOTES:
1. For an explanation of condition codes, see AFMAN 23-110, Vol I, Part One, **Chapter 1**.
2. An AF Form 2032 is used in conjunction with these forms to update inspection data resulting from reinspection or test.
3. An AFTO Form 350 will be used in addition to these forms when the item is processed to maintenance.
4. Condemned property will not be maintained as WRM. When a WRM item is condemned, all markings will be removed. Action will be taken to remove all references to the item as being WRM. Begin actions to obtain replacement for the condemned item.

Chapter 10

WRM FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Section 10A—General

10.1. Purpose. This chapter describes the responsibilities for developing and managing the WRM budget at each PACAF base and defines the interaction between PACAF bases and HQ PACAF on WRM matters. It further defines the responsibilities of the HQ PACAF staff and outlines how the various WRM commodities are budgeted and funded.

10.2. Objectives.

10.2.1. To provide budgeting and funding guidance for WRM consistent throughout the command.

10.2.2. To identify procedures for developing and documenting a WRM budget at base and headquarters level.

10.2.3. To identify the timing sequence for development of a WRM budget.

10.2.4. To define the relationships and responsibilities for managing WRM funds.

10.3. The WRM Financial System. Has five functions:

10.3.1. Budgeting for funds to defray the costs of acquiring and maintaining WRM.

10.3.2. Receiving and allocating WRM related funds.

10.3.3. Monitoring the use of funds throughout the fiscal year (FY).

10.3.4. Reprogramming funds allocations to meet higher priority WRM needs.

10.3.5. Identifying and, if possible, funding and/or budgeting for unfunded WRM related requirements.

10.4. Acquisition, Budgeting, and Funding. With the exception of rations (subsistence), WRM commodities are requisitioned through base supply using AFSF moneys (Budget code 9), base 3080 money-budget code Z, or are requisitioned from an AFMC or wholesale depot which has budgeted and funded for the commodities (depot funded). The key to determining the funding responsibility for a given WRM item is the budget code assigned to the NSN.

10.4.1. If the spares or consumables items are budget code 9 they are paid for out of General Support Division (GSD) AFSF moneys as follows. If the items represent new or increased requirements, funds are obtained for the base by HQ PACAF from HQ AFMC as initial WRM order authority. If the items represent replenishment requirements, i.e., the items have been issued for use and require replacement, then these items are purchased using unit O&M funds. Bases should immediately reorder items still required using unit O&M funds to avoid unauthorized WRM fund expenditures.

10.4.2. WRM equipment items require no base-level O&M funding. HQ PACAF will include estimates for budget code 9 items in the PACAF GSOP and POM submissions for those situations where the requirements are not submitted by PACAF bases, for example, new COB requirements or new programs.

10.4.3. For additional discussion of acquisition funding, refer to **Table 10.1.** and **Chapter 4** and **Chapter 5** of this instruction.

10.5. Support Funding. Most of the costs expended in the direct support of WRM are O&M costs. Support costs are defined as those costs associated with, prepositioning, storing, protecting, inspecting and maintaining WRM. These costs and their management are described in **Section 10B** through **Section 10D** of this chapter.

Section 10B—WRM Program Element Codes

10.6. General. Two program element codes (PECs) are used to identify WRM O&M costs. These PECs do not apply to those costs associated with the acquisition of stock fund inventory or investment assets. In addition, these PECs will be used only to identify O&M costs in support of WRM authorized in the various authorization documents described in this instruction. The PECs to be used for WRM are:

10.6.1. PEC 28030: WRM Ammunition.

10.6.2. PEC 28031: WRM equipment/secondary items.

10.7. PEC 28031. The base non-munitions WRMO is responsible for the annual budget submission and subsequent day-to-day management of PEC 28031 O&M funds. O&M costs related to prepositioning, storing, inspecting, and maintaining WRM, except WRM munitions, will be charged to PEC 28031. Some examples of items that will be charged to PEC 28031 are:

10.7.1. TDY for travel connected with WRM and WRM management including COB and other non-USAF base support.

10.7.2. Corrosion control, tank buildup, and maintenance contracts for WRM assets.

10.7.3. Prepositioning requirements.

10.7.4. Equipment (budget code 9) and supplies required for in-garrison support, maintenance, and support of Harvest Eagles.

10.7.5. Packing and crating supplies, storage aids, and dunnage used to support WRM preservation and storage.

10.7.6. Vehicle maintenance supplies, repair parts, and POL products for pure WRM vehicle assets. Expenses for integrated WRM vehicles, or vehicles used during JCS/PACAF exercises or by units deploying to the WRM storage base, will not be charged to WRM. They will be borne by unit O&M funds, exercise funds or deploying unit funds, as appropriate.

10.7.7. Costs associated with support of WRM obtained through ISAs and HTSAs.

10.7.8. Costs to lease facilities storing only WRM.

10.7.9. Costs associated with marking WRM.

10.7.10. Maintenance supplies, repair parts, and POL products required to inspect and repair WRM. See paragraph **10.8.** for exclusions.

10.7.11. Transportation costs to redistribute WRM will not be charged to the WRM PEC as a general rule. Exceptions will be approved by HQ PACAF/LGX and LGT.

10.8. Exclusions.

10.8.1. Base funded items required to be on-hand due to WRM plan tasking. Including such items in WRM plans do not make them WRM. Only items included in WRM authorization documents will be acquired as WRM.

10.8.2. Cost for supplies, bench stock and repair parts will be excluded from PEC 28031 if financial and other management systems have no provisions to track expenses against funds budgeted and allocated for this purpose. An example of this is support items required by the Logistics Group for some types of WRM maintenance. Costs for these items cannot be identifiable as WRM costs under the maintenance system used when the items are ordered. An example where such tracking of expenses can be done is in vehicle maintenance where WRM support costs can be readily identified under VIMS. Where these WRM support expenses cannot be tracked within a base function, such costs should be identified in the appropriate PEC (for example, PEC 27596, BOS) and justified as WRM support under that PEC in the base budget.

10.8.3. Support of JU assets will not be included in PEC 28031.

10.8.4. Movement of non-WRM items to a non-USAF location.

10.8.5. COB visits, negotiations and site surveys unless they are for the purpose of prepositioning, storing, inspecting, rotating, or maintaining WRM.

10.8.6. Purchase of mobility equipment. Mobility equipment is not WRM.

10.8.7. Repair or maintenance of a facility containing only WRM. These expenses are real property maintenance (see paragraph **9.6.8.** of this instruction).

10.8.8. Fuel for integrated WRM vehicles. Fuel costs will be paid by the using organization.

10.8.9. Movement of WRM due to malpositioning, redistributing, or disposal.

10.8.10. Replacement/reconstitution costs due to WRM usage of JCS exercises.

Section 10C—Base-Level WRM Financial Management

10.9. General. Applies to all WRM funded organizations in PEC 28031.

10.10. Development of the Base WRM Budget. The base WRM budget is a segment of the overall base budget. The development of the WRM budget begins with each functional agency which stores, maintains, inspects, or otherwise manages WRM requiring PEC 28031 funding. Specific procedures on WRM budget preparation follows.

10.10.1. The WRMO provides specific guidance which permits unit WRM monitors to identify WRM related costs and required justification. As reflected in Section B, unit WRM monitors budget inputs will be submitted to the WRMO to allow sufficient time for review, consolidation, and presentation to the WRM Review Board prior to the base budget call.

10.10.2. The WRMO, together with the base budget office, will present the WRM budget to the WRM Review Board. During this process, the board will develop WRM priorities, review dollar amounts and justification and correct any discrepancies. Once the WRM Review Board is satisfied with the WRM budget, it will be endorsed by the board and so annotated in the minutes. The budget will then be submitted to the base budget office for incorporation in the base financial plan and for

required approvals by the FWG and FMB. A copy of the complete WRM budget request and justification will be sent to PACAF/LGX by the WRMO.

10.10.3. The WRMO will attend FWG meetings as an advisor on WRM matters. The WRMO may also attend FMB meetings at the invitation of the WRMPM.

10.11. Distribution and Allocation of WRM Funds. WRM funds will be distributed to bases by PACAF/FMA in coordination with PACAF/LGX. PACAF/LGX will use justification submitted by base WRMOs in their financial plans to determine equitable distribution of funds.

10.12. Monitoring WRM Funds. After funds have been allocated by the FMB and further allocated to the unit WRM monitors, the WRMO and WRM monitors will monitor the expenditure of funds to ensure WRM requirements are being fulfilled. Weekly/monthly PFMR manager inquiries, cost center reports, etc. should be used to monitor the expenditure of WRM funds. The status of the WRM budget program will be briefed at the WRM Review Board and submitted quarterly to HQ PACAF/LGX.

10.13. Base-Level Financial Management System. The WRMO will ensure an effective base-level financial management system is developed, implemented and monitored. This system will be developed by the WRMO and base budget officer and will include all management techniques required by the Resource Management System (RMS). The WRMO will serve as the PEC 28031 Resource Advisor (RA) and individuals designated within each major organization will serve as cost center managers. The WRMO will monitor the expenditure of WRM funds and ensure they are equitably allocated while the cost center manager is responsible for the expense of WRM money.

10.13.1. The base-level financial management system will be structured as follows: (If only one PFMR, RC/CC, OCCR are loaded for PEC 28031), LGX (WRMO) should be loaded to the responsible reorganization. Also, to help visualize and/or differentiate the nuances between PEC, PFMR, RC/CC, and OCCR - a chart should be drawn to demonstrate the design and management of the funds.

10.13.2. One Project Funds Management Record (PFMR) will be established for PEC 28031. At the discretion of the WRMPM, additional PFMRs may be established to provide more effective control for high expenditure organizations. As an example, vehicle maintenance expends a high volume of WRM funds and to ensure funds are managed, a separate PFMR may be established.

10.13.3. At minimum, one Responsibility Center/Cost Center (RC/CC) will be established for PEC 28031. Each major organization assigned or attached to the base WRM program may also have an RC/CC.

10.13.4. An Organizational Cost Center Record will be established for each functional area (except LGX) within a major organization that is responsible for storing, maintaining, or inspecting WRM.

10.14. Reprogramming. As the FY progresses, if funds are insufficient in PEC 28031 for any organization, funds reprogramming must be considered. This can be done by moving funds within PEC 28031, with concurrence of the Review Board, to the accounts which are deficient or by moving funds from other PECs into PEC 28031 with concurrence of the FMB. These actions can be initiated by the various resource advisors, cost center managers, the WRMO, the WRMPM, the FWG, the FMB, or the WRM Review Board. Any reprogramming actions not initiated by the WRMO, WRMPM, or WRM Review Board will be brought to the attention of the WRMO. Major reprogramming actions will be briefed to the WRM Review Board.

10.15. Unfunded Requirements. If unprogrammed WRM requirements occur during the fiscal year, the following responsibilities will be met by the designated agencies:

10.15.1. The WRMO will ensure unprogrammed WRM requirements are identified for funding consideration.

10.15.2. Unit WRM monitors with unprogrammed requirements will identify them to the WRMO along with funding justification.

10.15.3. Unprogrammed requirements will be presented to the WRM Review Board for approval prior to submission to the base budget office. The board will review the current WRM funding to determine if the unprogrammed requirement can be absorbed within existing WRM funds. If existing WRM funding is not sufficient, the new requirement will be submitted to the budget officer for presentation to the FWG/FMB committees for funding consideration. If the FWG/ FMB meetings are scheduled prior to the next WRM Review Board, the WRMPM will ensure reprogramming actions have been accomplished prior to the FWG/FMB meetings.

10.15.4. The WRM Review Board or, if necessary based on the preceding paragraph, the WRMPM will establish the priority of unfunded WRM requirements to be considered by the FWG/FMB.

10.15.5. If existing base funds cannot absorb the new requirement, the WRMO will assist the budget officer in identifying the need for additional funding to HQ PACAF/FMAO, PACAF/LGX, HQ PACAF/LGSP, and HQ PACAF/LGW and ensure the requirement is identified in the monthly budget status report.

10.15.6. When and if additional BAC 02 O&M funds are available to the base, the WRMPM will ensure as many WRM unfunded requirements are funded as possible.

10.15.7. Unfunded requirements which will remain valid in the next FY will be included in the next FY base budget. Unfunded requirements identified after the budget submission will be included in budget adjustments if the opportunity arises.

Section 10D—HQ PACAF WRM Financial Management

10.16. Development of HQ PACAF WRM Budget. The responsibilities and procedures defined apply to HQ PACAF agencies. HQ PACAF will develop a budget to support command WRM requirements. WRM responsibilities in **Chapter 1** designate the OPRs for the command budget inputs to the CWRMO. The following WRM-related costs will be considered:

10.16.1. TDY for travel in direct support of WRM.

10.16.2. Command-funded repair parts and TCTOs for WRM equipment.

10.16.3. New locations (that is, COBs, SB, OLs, etc, which require WRM support).

10.16.4. WRM equipment items with budget code Z.

10.16.5. Other requirements as appropriate.

10.17. Funds Allocation. When O&M funds are received for the FY, PACAF/FMAO will coordinate with PACAF/LGX on the allocation of funds in PEC 28031 to PACAF bases.

10.18. Reprogramming. The CWRMO will develop recommendations for the reprogramming of PACAF O&M funds for PEC 28031. These recommendations will be developed in conjunction with the various HQ PACAF WRM program managers.

10.19. POM Review. The CWRMO will review any WRM-related items included in the POM. The CWRMO will ensure those agencies submitting POM inputs are aware of WRM programs included in such submissions.

Section 10E—WRM Peacetime Use in Support of a Foreign Nation

10.20. General. When peacetime use of WRM for emergency, disaster relief or humanitarian operations or other situation is in support of a foreign country, reimbursement for costs associated with such usage must be forthcoming. Usage may take the form of a sale, lease or loan of WRM.

10.21. Procedures. The procedures applicable to these situations are contained in AFI 63-107, *DFAS-DER 7010-1*, and AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, **Chapter 10**. Questions on these procedures will be referred to HQ PACAF/LGX or PACAF/FMF. Bases tasked to provide WRM support to a foreign country will keep track of all costs associated with this support to include the following as:

10.21.1. Asset preparation to include packing, crating, preservation, and purging.

10.21.2. Delivery and transportation. (Funds normally should be provided by tasking organization.)

10.21.3. Maintenance and repair to include spare parts and corrosion control to return WRM to serviceable condition.

10.21.4. Spare parts provided with the asset.

10.21.5. Manhours, days, and man months expended to prepare, transport, handle, inspect, maintain, or repair the item to include certain TDY expenses.

10.21.6. Costs for military manhours used will have the acceleration factors added to the composite pay rate in accordance with DFAS-DER 7010-1.

10.21.7. Asset use charges and administrative surcharges IAW AFI 63-107.

10.21.8. Civilian manhours expended will be broken out by grade/step for reimbursement to base O&M funds. Applicable acceleration factors will be added.

10.21.9. Consumable items will be costed out at current standard price.

10.21.10. Replacement cost of lost/damaged parts will be at current catalog value.

Table 10.1. Relationship of Budget Codes to Acquisition of WRM Commodities.

RULE	A If the WRM Commodity is (are)	B then, in general, the budget code (s) assigned to items in that commodity class is (are)	C and the items are budgeted and funded for by
1	Bulk Fuel (IMP)	6	HQ DLA
2	MREs	4	HQ AFSVA (NOTE 1)
3	Munitions	U, S, T	HQ AFMC (NOTE 2)
4	All other Consumables	9	HQ PACAF (NOTE 1)
5	Equipment	A, H, J, L, M, Q, V, 1, Z 9	HQ AFMC HQ PACAF (NOTE 3) HQ PACAF AND PACAF Base (Note 4)
6	Wartime Subsistence	4	HQ AFSVA (NOTE 1)

NOTES:

1. AFSVA budgets for wartime subsistence based on MAJCOM requirements.

2. Based on HQ PACAF requirements.

3. PACAF bases include budget code Z WRM items in their list of budget code Z requirements sent to HQ PACAF. These items are budgeted in priority sequence based on availability of budget code Z funds.

4. HQ PACAF identifies budget code 9 for new WRM equipment requirements (estimated) in the POM and stock fund operating program (GSOP). PACAF bases program for budget code 9 shortages due to new requirements (actual) and unfunded requirements from the previous FY based on the Q07 WRM shortage report and anticipated future needs.

Chapter 11

WRM REPORTING SYSTEMS

Section 11A—General

11.1. Purpose. This chapter outlines required reports. Second, this chapter cross-references these reports to procedural guidance for preparing them or provides preparation instructions for the reports.

11.2. Objective. To provide data on the status and/or condition of WRM assets. The second objective of WRM reporting systems is to create management tools used to assist WRM managers in making decisions regarding all aspects of the WRM program.

11.3. Non-Sperry 2200 Bases. This paragraph applies to any PACAF base that does not have a computer and receives computer support from another PACAF base. They are referred to as supported bases. These bases are responsible for all WRM reports originating from base-level organizations. Bases designated as S1100/60 support bases will include supported base data in their submissions. The supported bases will make appropriate inputs to the computer support bases regarding these reports.

11.4. Minimize. All WRM reports transceived by AUTODIN are exempt from minimize restrictions.

11.5. Distribution. The distribution of copies of WRM reports is described in this instruction. Unless otherwise specified in this instruction, a copy of each WRM report originating at base-level will be sent to the WRMO. The WRMO will maintain the current or latest report submission on file. Further, unless otherwise specified in this regulation, a copy of each WRM report originating from or distributed by a HQ PACAF agency will be sent to PACAF/LGX with the exception of munitions reporting.

11.6. Local Reports. Bases may develop local reports for the management, control and reporting of WRM. If such reports are developed they will be included in the base supplement to this instruction. A report is defined as a document submitted in a standard format on a recurring basis or when certain conditions occur.

Section 11B—WRM Reports

11.7. General. The purpose of this section is to describe reports regarding WRM commodities, reports that contain data on WRM assets along with peacetime assets, or, various WRM program management actions requiring information flow from a base to HQ PACAF. Each report in this section will outline the purpose of the report, RCS, prescribing directive, what is reported, who reports, report preparation instructions, frequency, addressees, security, distribution, filing and management actions taken as a result of the report. Where this information is not outlined, see the prescribing directive. Reference **Table 11.1.** for additional information.

11.8. Consumable and TRAP Reporting. As changes occur, bases will update R07 listings to provide status on consumables and TRAP assets. This report is required to validate information provided by the combat supplies management system. Functional managers at all levels will coordinate hard copy requirements of the R07 with the applicable LGS.

11.9. Maintenance Tracking Report. Used internally to provide maintenance activities with a monthly forecast of WRM assets requiring periodic inspection, as required by applicable T.O.s and this instruction. Card decks or floppy diskettes required for input with this program will be developed and maintained by the War Readiness Section (WRS). Use of this program will negate the need to maintain DD Forms 1227 (**Care and Preservation Control and Historical Record**) on items requiring periodic inspection.

11.10. War Plans Additive Requirements Reports - Part I. Used by other using MAJCOMS to input their WRM equipment requirements to HQ PACAF. This unclassified report is received by PACAF/LGSW on an annual basis. See **Section 4C**, **Chapter 4** for additional details.

11.11. War Plans Additive Requirements Reports - Part II. After the RCS: HAF-LEY (SA)8245, Part I reports are received from other using MAJCOMs, these reports are combined with HQ PACAF-directed and PACAF base-requested WRM equipment requirements. The total requirements comprise the unclassified WPARR sent to PACAF bases. See **Chapter 6** for additional information. The report is prepared by PACAF/LGSW according to AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two, Chapter 22 and Volume IV, Part One, **Chapter 1**.

11.12. Q07 Report. This report will be processed quarterly to determine and track unsupportable funding requirements for budget codes 1, 8, and 9 by LGX and LGS. The report will identify all "F" supportability code shortages.

11.13. Pallet and Net Report. Quarterly, NLT 1 Jan, 1 Apr, 1 Jul, and 1 Oct, the base transportation function (LGTX) will report pallets and nets via the RCS: HAF-ILX (Q) 9718, 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report, to HQ PACAF/LGTR. HQ PACAF/LGTR will consolidate and forward unit reports to the AF pallet and net item manager.

11.14. R18 SBSS/LOGFAC Interface Report. This report will be processed monthly, NLT the 25th of each month. Reporting is accomplished by the local LGS to HQ ACC/LGX via the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS). The WRMO, LGS, and WRM monitors must ensure the R07, R14, and R34 listings reflect current authorizations and on-hand balances prior to release of the R18 LOGFAC Report.

11.15. Limiting Factor (LIMFAC) Report. The WRMO will ensure that WRM LIMFACs are included in the quarterly Wing LIMFAC Report, as required.

11.16. SORTS Reporting. Bare Base units report SORTS data against the mission stated in their Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Statement, as applicable. Each unit must determine and report their status on the basis of equipment/support MRSP assigned. The Critical Item Listing for Harvest Eagle sets/packages is located on the HQ ACC/LGXB home page at http://www.acclog.af.mil/lgx/lgx/Barebase/barebase.htm. Reports are based only on the critical assets authorized.

11.16.1. Commanders of bare base SORTS reporting units: Submit SORTS reports as required by AFI 10-201 and this chapter. Review and approve all C-level and support data percentages in each measured area. Determine unit overall C-level based on objective and subjective factors. Include remarks that clarify, justify, or provide additional information concerning SORTS data, as follows: subjective C-level by number of sets/packages; critical items short; funding required and dollar amount; number sets/packages deployed or under reconstitution; and fill rate. Maintain supporting

data concerning the readiness status of individual bare base sets/packages, equipment, and supplies. Harvest Eagle remarks should read as follows:

	Total Fill Rate	Critical Fill Rate
Equipment	Percentages	Percentages
Support MRSP	Percentages	Percentages
Spares	Percentages	Percentages

11.16.2. Critical items are defined as minimum essential items required to perform the intended mission at a deployed site during the initial stages of any deployment operation.

11.16.3. Harvest Eagle sets will be broken out and reported using the following fields in the SORTS report:

ESSA/ERSA	Measured Areas
1.	Harvest Eagle Housekeeping Sets and Cold Weather Package
6.	Harvest Eagle EALS/MAAS

11.16.4. Personnel P-levels are based on personnel UTCs tasked, if applicable, and developed according to criteria contained in AFI 10-201, Chapter 4. Refer to Mission Capability Statement (MISCAP) for UTCs containing critical AFSC requirements. The standard Command Post SORTS worksheets are used to calculate the overall unit status.

11.16.5. Required equipment and supplies S-levels are based on critical equipment and MRSP are authorized for items identified in the bare base SORTS Critical Item List, as applicable. Authorized suitable substitutes may be used. The Bare Base Critical Item List should be used to calculate these levels.

11.16.6. The overall unit C-level is based on the applicable measured areas described above and the commander's assessment. The standard Command Post worksheets are used to calculate the overall unit status.

Table 11.1. WRM Reports.

	REPORT	FREQUENCY	SENDER	RECIPIENT
1	CONSUMABLES/ TRAP (R07)	AS REQUIRED	LOCAL LGS	LOCALLY DETERMINED
2	WPARR (PART I)	ANNUAL	OTHER MAJCOMS PACAF WINGS	PACAF/LGSW
3	WPARR (PART II)	ANNUAL	PACAF/LGSW	EACH BASE/EME
4	PWSP	ANNUAL	PACAF/LGX	EACH BASE/COB
5	WPARR EQUIPMENT REPORT (R-14/23)	AS REQUIRED	EACH BASE/EME	HQ PACAF/LGSWI
6	WPARR EXPENDABLES REPORT (R-34)	AS REQUIRED	EACH BASE/EME	HQ PACAF/LGSWI
7	PALLET AND NET REPORT	QUARTERLY	EACH BASE/LGTX HQ PACAF/LGTR	HQ PACAF/LGTR AF ITEM MANAGER
8	Racks, Adapters, and Pylons (RAP) Status	MONTHLY	EACH BASE RAP WRM PROGRAM ELEMENT MANAGER	HQ PACAF/LGW AND RESPECTIVE NAF/LGM
9	R18 LOGFAC REPORT	MONTHLY	LOCAL LGS	HQ ACC/LGX
10	SORTS	MONTHLY	AS APPLICABLE	HQ PACAF/DOC

DONALD J. WETEKAM, Colonel, USAF
Director of Logistics

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, ACRONYMS, AND ABBREVIATIONS
(See note)

Abbreviations and Acronyms

A—Annual (pertaining to an RCS designator)

AAFES—Army/Air Force Exchange System

AAS—Aircraft Arresting System

ABFDS—Aerial Bulk Fuel Delivery System

ACR—Allowance Change Request (automated AF Form 601)

AFEMS—Air Force Equipment Management System

AFSF—Air Force Stock Fund

AGE—Aerospace Ground Equipment

ALC—Air Logistics Center

AME—Alternate Mission Equipment

APOD/E—Aerial Port of Debarkation/Embarkation

AR—As Required; used in the RCS designator

ARMS—Ammunition Reporting and Management System

AS—Allowance Standard (formerly TA)

ASC—Allowance Source Code (equipment)

ASI—Annual Safety Inspection

AVGAS—Aviation Gasoline

BCE—Base Civil Engineer

BDFA—Basic Daily Food (Feeding) Allowance

BFMO—Base Fuels Management Office

BOI—Basis of Issue (Equipment TAs)

BOS—Base Operating Support

BPU—Base of Planned Use (Equipment); same as POB.

BSP—Base Support Plan

CA/CRL—Custodian Authorization/Custody Receipt Listing

CEMO—Command Equipment Management Office

COB—Collocated Operating Base

COS—Chief of Supply

CPC—Corrosion Prevention Compound

CRAF—Civil Reserve Air Fleet

CWRMO—Command War Reserve Materiel Officer

CY—Calendar Year

COSF—Combat Operations Support Flight

DECA—Defense Commissary Agency

DESC—Defense Energy Support Center

DLA—Defense Logistics Agency

DLSC—Defense Logistics Supply Center

DODIC—Department of Defense Identification Code

DOS—Days of Sustainability (Supply)

DSA—Defense Supply Agency

DTG—Date/Time Group (messages)

D040—Readiness Spares Package authorization document

EAID—Equipment Authorization Inventory Data

ECD—Estimated Completion Date

EDD—Estimated Delivery Date

EFTO—Encrypt for Transmission Only

EME—Equipment Management Element

EOD—Explosives Ordnance Disposal

EPSF—Expenditure Per Sortie Factor

ERRC—Expendability, Repairability, Recovery Code

ERSA—Equipment Condition Measured Sub-Area

ESSA—Equipment and Supplies On-Hand Measured Sub-Area

ETIC—Estimated Time In-Commission

FAC—Functional Account Code

FAD—Force/Activity Designator

FMB—Financial Management Board

FMC—Fully Mission Capable

FMS—Foreign Military Sales

FSC—Federal Supply Class

FSG—Federal Supply Group

FOL—Forward Operating Location

FUB—Facilities Utilization Board

FWG—Financial Working Group

FY—Fiscal Year

GOX—Gaseous Oxygen

GPH—Gallons Per Hour

GPM—Gallons Per Minute

GPLD—Government Property Lost or Destroyed

GSD—General Support Division

GSOP—General Support Operating Program

HE—Harvest Eagle Set

HNS—Host Nation Support

HS—Housekeeping Set

ICT—Integrated Combat Turnaround

IFR—In-Flight Ration

IG—Inspector General

IIC—Item Identity Code

IMP—Inventory Management Plan

ISA—Interservice/Intraservice Support Agreement

JSCP—Joint Strategic Capability Plan

JU—Joint-Use

KS—Kitchen Set

LAARC—Locally Assigned Ammunition Reporting Code

LG—Logistics Group Commander

LIN—Liquid Nitrogen

LOC—Lines of Communication

LOGDET—Logistics Detail (MEFPAK)

LOGFAC—Logistics Feasibility Analysis Capability

LOGFOR—Logistics Force Packaging (MEFPAK)

LOX—Liquid Oxygen

LRC—Logistics Readiness Center

LRU—Line Replacement Unit

LTI—Limited Technical Inspection

M—Monthly (pertaining to an RCS designator)

MANFOR—Manpower Force Packaging

MASO—Munitions Accountable Systems Officer

MCP—Military Construction Program

MDS—Model/Design/Series

ME—Mobility Equipment

MEFPAK—Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System

MER—Multiple Ejection Rack (WCDO)

MET—Management Engineering Team

MFF—Meal Flight Feeding

MHE—Materials Handling Equipment

MICAP—Mission Capability

MMF—Material Management Flight

MOB—Main Operating Base

MOU—Memorandum of Understanding

MRE—Meal Ready to Eat

MRSP—Mobility Readiness Spares Package

NAF—Numbered Air Force

NCAA—Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis

NEO—Noncombatant Evacuation Order

NMC—Not Mission Capable

NMCM—Not Mission Capable, Maintenance

NMCS—Not Mission Capable, Supply

NSN—National Stock Number

O&M—Operations and Maintenance

OCR—Office of Collateral Responsibility

OD—Olive Drab

OI—Operating Instruction

OL—Operating Location

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

ORI—Operational Readiness Inspection

OSF—Operations Support Flight

PAA—Primary Aircraft Authorization

PD—Programming Document

PEC—Program Element Code

PG—Programming Guidance

PHE—PACAF Harvest Eagle

PMC—Partially Mission Capable

POB—Planned Operating Base

POL—Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

POS—Peacetime/Primary Operating Stock

PPM—parts per million

PWSP—PACAF WRM Storage Plan

Q—Quarterly (pertaining to an RCS designator)

QUP—Quantity Unit Pack

RAP—Racks, Adapters, Pylons (WCDO)

RC/CC—Responsibility Center/Cost Center

RCS—Report Control Symbol

RDD—Required Delivery Date

RDO—Redistribution Order

REMS—Registered Equipment Management System

ROS—Report of Survey

RR—Remove and Replace

RRR—Remove, Repair and Replace or Rapid Runway Repair

RSP—Readiness Spares Package

RURK—Rapid Utility Repair Kit

SA—Semiannual (pertaining to an RCS designator)

SAAM—Special Assigned Airlift Mission

SAV—Staff Assistance Visit

SB(SDB)—Stand-by Base

SM—System Manager (AFLC)

TA—Table of Allowance

TACS—Tactical Air Control System

TAMP—Tactical Air Munitions Program

TCTO—Time Compliance Technical Order

TER—Triple Ejection Rack (WCDO)

TM—Technical Manual

TO—Technical Order

TOC—Technical Order Compliance

TPFDL—Time Phase Force Deployment List

TPO—Transportation Packing Order

TRAP—Tanks, Racks, Adapters and Pylons (WCDO)

TSE—Tactical Support Element

UJC—Urgency of Justification Code

UND—Urgency of Need Designator

UOQ—Unaccompanied Officers Quarters

UTC—Unit Type Code

VAL—Vehicle Allocation List(ing)

VAUB—Vehicle Authorization/Utilization Board

VAQ—Visiting Airmen Quarters

VDM—Vehicle Deadlined, Maintenance

VDP—Vehicle Deadlined, Parts

VIMS—Vehicle Inventory Management System

VOO—Vehicle Operations Officer

WAA—Wartime Aircraft Activity

WARCON—War Consumables Factor File (prepared by MAJCOMS)

WCDO—War Consumables Distribution Objective

WMP—War and Mobilization Plan

WPARR—War Plans Additive Requirements Report

WRM—War Reserve Materiel

WRMO—War Reserve Materiel Officer (NCO)

WRMPO—War Reserve Materiel Project Officer

WRE—War Readiness Element

WSA—Weapons Storage Area

WRMPM—War Reserve Materiel Program Manager

NOTE:
The definitions of other terms as well as the explanation of other acronyms and abbreviations may be found in AFI 25-101, AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, **Chapter 1**, AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapter 14, attachment A-1 and the publications cited in **Attachment 2** to this regulation.

Terms

Commodity Manager—The office within HQ PACAF designated to monitor and manage one or more WRM commodities prepositioned within PACAF.

Functional Manager—The HQ PACAF organizational entity designated to monitor a specific grouping of WRM equipment and to provide technical assistance to the commodity manager.

Functional User—The base-level organizational entity responsible for the daily management of a specific grouping of WRM equipment.

Harvest Eagle—The nickname given to an air transportable housekeeping set of supplies and equipment capable of supporting up to 550 personnel for 30 days at an austere operating location.

Harvest Eagle Set—The total amount of supplies and equipment contained in the Harvest Eagle section of AS 159 to support 550 personnel.

Maintenance Manager—The organization at HQ PACAF responsible for providing technical expertise to HQ PACAF and base-level WRM managers on WRM commodities.

Non-USAF Base—Any location planned for wartime use which is under the peacetime jurisdiction of another US military service, foreign country or civil authority. Examples include COBs, civilian airports, sea-air interface bases, AMC recovery bases, etc.

Prepositioned WRM—That portion of WRM stored at or near their place of intended use.

Prestocked WRM—That portion of WRM required to support wartime activity until resupply begins but is not prepositioned.

Program Element Manager—The base-level organization responsible for the storage and or maintenance of one or more WRM commodities.

Project Code—The code used to identify requisitions as being for WRM.

Sponsor Base—A package of repair parts to support one or more pieces of WRM equipment in station and housekeeping sets.

Attachment 2

PUBLICATIONS

A2.1. WRM Policy

DoD Dir 3110.6

AFPD 25-1 (*)

AFI 25-101 (*)

PACAFI 25-101 with base supplement (*) (**)

USAF WMP-1 (see note 1)

A2.2. Planning and Programming

AFI 10-403 (*)

AFI 10-404 (*)

USAF WMP-3 (See note 2)

USAF WMP-4 (WAA) (*)

USAF WMP-5 (See note 2)

A2.3. General Procedures

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume IV, Part One (**)

A2.4. Storage and Marking

AFI 23-201 (**)

AFI 24-202 (**)

AFI 31-209

AFI 32-1021 (**)

AFI 32-1022 (**)

AFR 67-12 (check AFJI 23-227)

AFR 76-13 (*) (**)

AFJMAN 24-204 (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two (**)

AFJPAM 24-207 (**)

PACAFH 24-3 (**)

T.O. 00-85A-03-1 (**)

T.O. 36-1-3 (**)

A2.5. Maintenance

AFI 21-101 (**)

AFI 23-201 (**)

AFI 24-301 (**)

AFI 24-302 (**)

AFI 32-1062

AFI 32-1063

AFMAN 24-307 (**)

PACAFI 21-101

PACAFH 24-3 (**)

T.O. 00-5-1

T.O. 00-5-2

T.O. 00-20-1 (**)

T.O. 00-20-2 (**)

T.O. 00-20-4 (**)

T.O. 00-20-7 (**)

T.O. 00-20B-5(**)

T.O. 00-25-249

T.O. 00-85A-03-1 (**)

T.O. 1-1-1

T.O. 1-1-2

T.O. 1-1-8

T.O. 1-1-691

T.O. 10-1-4

T.O. 10J-1-4

T.O. 12P3-1-8

T.O. 13F4-4-81 (**)

T.O. 13F4-4-91 (**)

T.O. 13F4-4-101 (**)

T.O. 13F4-4-111 (**)

T.O. 35-1-4

T.O. 35D33-2-3-1

T.O. 35E1-2-8-1 (**)

T.O. 35E8-2-5-1 (**)

T.O. 35E8-2-5-4 (**)

T.O. 35E8-2-10-1 (**)

T.O. 35E8-2-10-4 (**)

T.O. 36A12-8-15-1 (**)

T.O. 36A12-8-15-4 (**)

T.O. 36A12-8-17-1 (**)

T.O. 36A12-12-12-21 (**)

T.O. 36A12-12-12-22 (**)

T.O. 36A12-12-14-1 (**)

T.O. 36A12-12-14-3 (**)

T.O. 36A12-12-14-4 (**)

T.O. 36-1-3 (**)

T.O. 36-1-7 (**)

T.O. 36-1-23 (**)

T.O. 36-1-52 (**)

T.O. 38-1-5

T.O. 42B-1-1

T.O. 42B2-1-107-1 (**)

A2.6. WRM Spares

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two (**)

A2.7. WRM Equipment

AFI 10-211 (**)

AFI 24-301 (**)

AFI 24-302 (**)

AFI 24-303 (**)

AFR 76-13 (*) (**)

AFMAN 24-307 (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume IV, Part One (**)

ASs 012, 019, 154, 159, 927, 928, and 929 (**)

TFPDL (*)

WPARR (*) (**)

WRM Composition Code Identification Listing (*) (**)

Classified WRM Base Code Listing (*) (**)

A2.8. WRM Consumables

AFI 23-201 (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two (**)

T.O. 40W1-2-11 (**)

T.O. 40W1-2-14 (**)

T.O. 40W1-4-1 (**)

NCAA (See note 1)

USAF WMP-5 (See note 1)

Non-munitions PWSP (*) (**)

Munitions WCDO (*) (**)

IMP (*) (**)

A2.9. Wartime Subsistence

AFI 34-239

AFJI 48-131

DPSC Handbook 4155.2

A2.10. Medical WRM AFMAN 23-110, Volume V (**)

A2.11. Reporting

AFI 10-201

AFI 23-201 (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part Three (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume II, Part Two (**)

A2.12. Budgeting and Funding

DFAS-DER 7010-1

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One (**)

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part Three (**)

A2.13. Security and Disclosure

AFI 31-401

AFI 37-131

AFI 90-201

DoD 5200.1-R

DoD 4145.19-R-1

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One (**)

A2.14. Miscellaneous

AFI 21-103

AFI 21-202

AFI 36-2129

AFI 37-160

AFI 63-107 (See note 2)

AFI 65-503

AFMAN 37-123

AFMAN 37-139

AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One (**)

AFMAN 23-220

NOTES:

1. This publication is not distributed below MAJCOM level. HQ PACAF WRM Functional Managers will provide extracts for base-level dissemination as required.
2. This publication is not required at base-level, it is used only at HQ PACAF.

* Publications maintained in LGX Office

** Publications maintained by the WRM program element manager or the WRM monitor to which the publication(s) applies

Attachment 3

STENCILING BUILT-UP TANKS

PROCEDURES FOR TAGGING OR STENCILING BUILT-UP EXTERNAL FUEL TANKS:

A3.1. General. PACAF bases storing built-up WRM external fuel tanks will use one of the following options for serviceable tagging/stenciling of external built-up fuel tanks.

A3.2. Tagging. If the present tagging system is to be continued, a DD Form 1574 will be affixed to each WRM external fuel tank. Tags will be preserved to insure that DD Form 1574 is legible.

A3.3. Stenciling. If one of the stenciling options is selected, the following applies:

A3.3.1. All DD Form 1574 data will be stenciled in black or gray paint on either the right or left hand front sides of the tank. Black paint will be used on those tanks that have been toned down. Gray paint will be used on those tanks that are not required to be toned down. It is recommended that bases choose just one side for ease of identification during inspections. Prior to stenciling remember to place the tank in the position/angle it will be stored at.

A3.3.2. Size of Stencil: A one-half inch stencil will be used.

A3.3.3. Data to be stenciled: All data that is now required on a DD Form 1574 will be stenciled on the tank.

A3.3.4. Unserviceable Tanks: In those cases where tanks become unserviceable (reparable) or unserviceable (condemned) a DD Form 1577-2 will be placed over the condition code portion of the stencil.

A3.3.5. Implementation: Stenciling procedures should be implemented during each tank's scheduled maintenance cycle. A one-time project to stencil tanks also can be initiated.

Attachment 4

WRM DISPERSAL PLANNING FACTORS

- Units will develop a plan for dispersal of WRM.

-- Objective is enhanced combat sustainability through preservation of essential resources.

-- Dispersal plan must include all assigned WRM assets, WRM that arrives from other storage locations, and with augmentation forces.

-- WRM consumables are the primary target for dispersal.

- General planning guidelines:

-- Consider the resource to be protected.

--- Mission impact if destroyed/damaged.

--- Quantity available.

---- Realistic resupply capability.

---- System interchangeability which could reduce quantity required.

--- Item durability and susceptibility to chem/bio agents, fire, shrapnel damage.

--- Security/storage/access requirements.

--- Enemy's prioritization of WRM resource as target (munitions storage areas, tank farms, POL pipelines, etc.).

--- Ease of dispersal: time, effort, safety, in 5-10 day increments.

-- Consider the method of protection.

--- Facility factors.

---- Structural integrity: walls, roof, floor, windows.

---- Space requirements to include space for maneuvering.

---- Entry/exit to include size and security.

---- Storage safety characteristics (proximity to base perimeters, to base entry gates, to personnel work areas, to incompatible items).

--- Outside storage areas.

---- Storage safety, security.

---- Use of natural terrain features.

--- Deception/concealment.

---- Use of camouflage, netting.

---- Decoys.

-- Consider method for dispersal (to be referenced in the BSP).

--- When do we move the resource? Peacetime dispersal reduces movement work- load in war-time.

--- Who moves the resource? Personnel required?

--- How do we move the resource? Vehicles required?

--- Who provides asset security?

--- Should the asset be moved in the daylight or at night?

--- Prioritization of dispersal.

--- Consider alternate routes to dispersal location.

- Our task is to plan for protection of our WRM by dispersal.

-- Each OPR must consider each resource independently.

--- 463L pallets dispersed to units already (or will be).

-- Consider the impact of being in a high threat area.

-- Plan for future dispersal if no space available at present, or resource not yet arrived (tanks).

Attachment 5

SAMPLE WRM DISPERSAL WORKSHEET

Submitted by:

WRM Resource:

Storage Requirements: (Consider safety, security, peacetime/wartime access, etc).

Peacetime Storage Location(s):

Plan For Wartime Dispersal:

Realistic Peacetime Dispersal Possibilities: